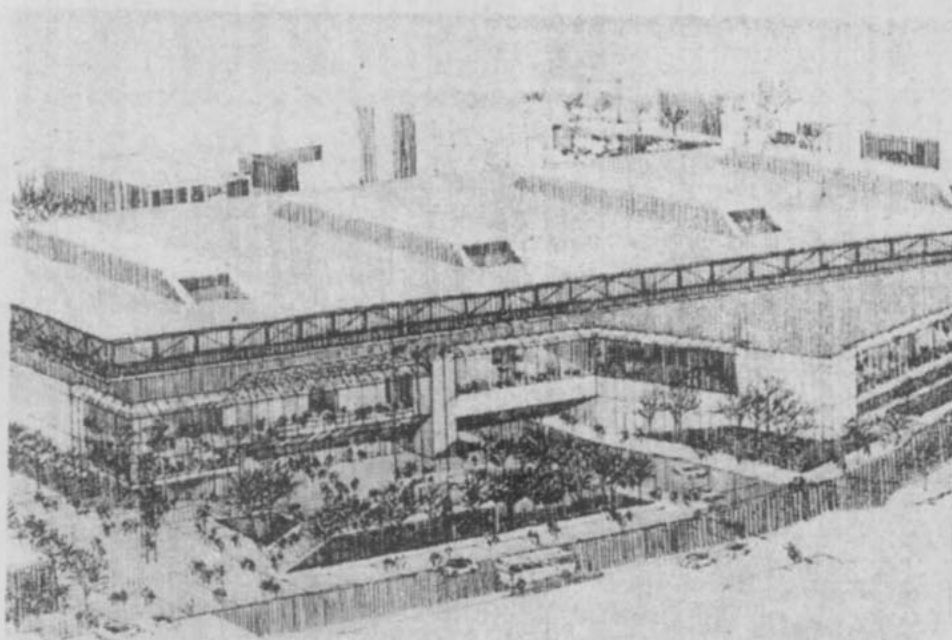


d.c. gazette



YOUR DREAM COME TRUE!

FOR SALE: 300,000 square feet of warehouse space in changing neighborhood right in the heart of downtown Washington. Take possession free and clear of existing tenants for no money down and only \$5 million a year for thirty years. Ten meeting rooms, kitchen, spacious hallways and plenty of parking nearby. Lots of space to grow into. Only \$65 million. Taxpayers will finance. Base cost does not include finishing of 22 meeting rooms, second kitchen, workshops, stage or other accessories. Complete as you desire. This bargain will not last long. Call W. E. Washington at 628-6000 for further details.

In this issue

THE DISTRICT

- THE EISENHOWER CENTER BOONDOGGLE
Sam Smith.....Page 1
- BARBARA SIMMONS TALKS
Jean Lewton.....Page 2
- OUR SCHOOL BOARD ENDORSEMENTS....Page 2
- WHAT AN ELECTED COUNCIL COULD DO
Carl Bergman.....Page 3
- WHAT IT COULDN'T DO
Sam Smith.....Page 3

METRO WASHINGTON

- THE DOUGLAS POINT NUCLEAR PLANT
PG Environmental Coalition...Page 21
- AREA NOTES.....Page 11
- HOW TOLEDO DOES IT.....Page 10

THE NATION

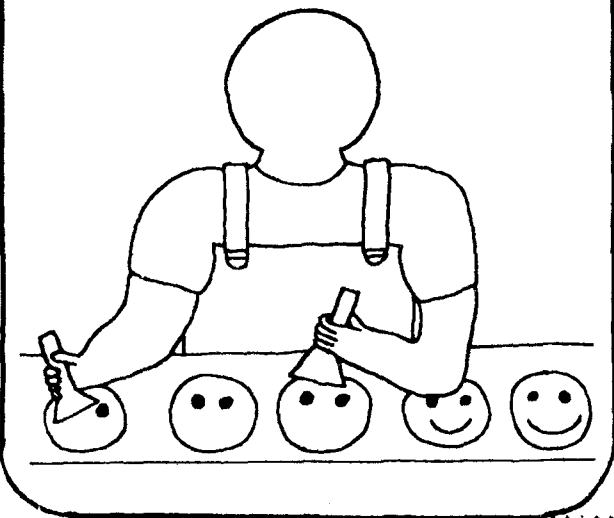
- WEALTH & CLASS IN AMERICA
Richard Parker.....Page 4
- MID-EAST DELEMMA
Marty Jezer.....Page 7
- THE OIL COMPANIES' GRAND PLAN
James Ridgeway.....Page 7
- CUTTING THE FOOD BILL
Chuck Stone.....Page 8
- GETTING THE WORD ON AGNEW
Charles McDowell Jr.....Page 9
- NOTES FROM THE REAL WORLD.....Page 22

THE ARTS

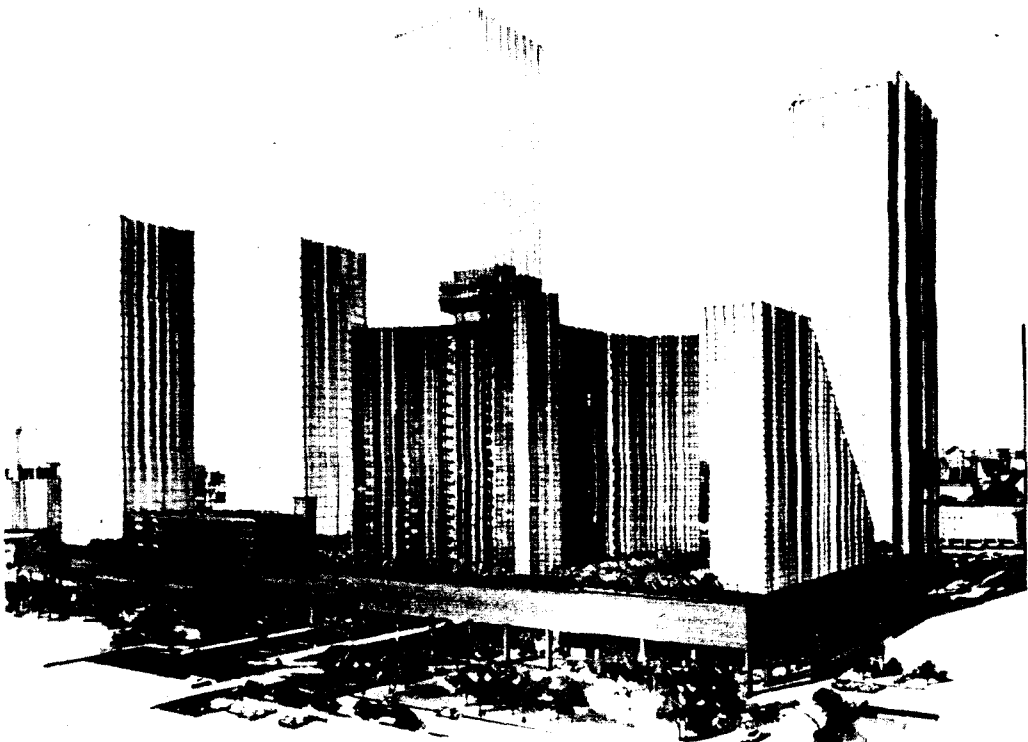
- f-STOP
Jeb & Roland Freeman.....Page 14
- BOOKS: RACISM & MENTAL HEALTH
Richard King.....Page 17
- MUSIC
M.Lague & Clinton Ashford-
Burroughs.....Page 18
- DRAMA: TEATRO DOBLE and PATCHWORK
Sally Crowell.....Page 19
- FILM: NEW YORK FILM FESTIVAL
Joel Siegel.....Page 19
- ONE SHOT DEAL
Fletcher Cox Jr.....Page 23
- MEDIA: NEW TIMES, OLD STORY
Tom Miller.....Page 18

GENERAL

- MAILBOX.....Page 8
- FILOTSAM & JETSAM.....Page 24
- GOOD THING GUIDE.....Page 25



A \$200 MILLION "SUPERBLOCK"
TO ENHANCE YOUR VISIT TO NEW ORLEANS!



The Poydras Plaza, an 11-acre site adjoining the Louisiana Superdome, will contain an estimated \$200 million in new construction.

Already planned is the Hyatt Regency Hotel, a high-rise and low-rise 24-story structure that will have 1,250 rooms for visitors to New Orleans. Sheathed in glass, it will stand around a huge "atrium", with a ceiling 250 feet above ground level. Glass enclosed elevators will offer breathtaking space-age views of the hotel interior and the city's skyline. A revolving lounge will serve as dazzling crown 360 feet above the city streets and 87 feet above the Superdome.

Projected to share the Poydras Plaza with the hotel are high-rise and low-rise office and apartment buildings and shopping facilities.

The total investments in the Poydras Plaza "Superblock" and the Superdome will top the \$350 million mark and should serve as clear indication of the

new surge of civic and business-community confidence in the growing magnetism of the Nation's No. 2 Port.

You'll become more and more familiar with the fabulous Superdome while the Hyatt Regency and those other structures are abuilding (Hotel's completion? Late 1975 or early '76). Your longing-to-see New Orleans may mean that you'll first visit the completed Poydras Plaza on your second or third or fourth visit. But every time you're in New Orleans, you'll know you're welcomed.

Metro New Orleans' million-plus population shares its local enthusiasms with over three million visitors a year. It also exerts an impressive responsiveness to its newspapers — The Times-Picayune and The States-Item. They, morning-and-evening, enter 90% of the 318,500 Metro Households. Scheduling in them is one way to learn to love New Orleans even more.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE and THE STATES-ITEM
REPRESENTED BY NEWHOUSE NEWSPAPERS

COMING SOON TO YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD DOWNTOWN?

THE AD ABOVE, appearing in *Editor & Publisher*, illustrates well the sort of development pressures that build up around a civic center and may suggest why corporate Washington (including its major editors and publishers) are so anxious to spend \$65 million on a convention center in downtown Washington.

Through Mt. Vernon Square
with bonds and boondoggle

SAM SMITH

FOR the next thirty years, if everything goes according to plan, the city is going to be shelling out about \$5 million annually in order to pay for a convention center named in honor of that eminently cost-conscious president, Dwight Eisenhower. Blending a tribute to a war hero with service to the annual binges of institutional and corporate America, the center might better be called the Military-Industrial Complex. The final tab, including interest payments, will run over \$150 million, but city officials don't like such Naderesque cost-accounting and so are listing the price at the simple \$65 million it will cost to buy land and construct the thing.

Well, almost construct the thing that is. Congress put a \$65 million limit on the building, imperiously refusing to grant the District the same rights of cost overruns it has so frequently exercised building its own offices or new weapons systems. For some reason, we alone have to stick to the budget and so, quietly,

the planners of the civic center have been slashing frills from the center to the extent that the current blueprints show a kitchen, workshops and twenty-two of the planned 32 meeting rooms labelled as "future." The main exhibit area, alleged to have a capacity of 12,500, is an empty shell unsuitable for anything but displays — unless you don't mind sitting on the floor watching someone two football field lengths away from you talking at the same level. What we appear to be getting for our \$65 million is the basic convention center model minus all options — the most significant being utility.

And it will be our \$65 million. The full faith and credit of the District will be behind the bonds that are sold to finance the project — a fact that should make this particular monumental excess of more than passing interest to the residents of the city.

Inasmuch as the city is supposed to wrap (please turn to page 12)

Anal power needs vs. school services

JEAN LEWTON

PERHAPS part of the apathy about the school board election campaign is due to a lack of media coverage, but more likely the disinterest stems from the absence of clear-cut issues (such as support for a superintendent) or personality clashes (Barry vs. Allen).

The acrimonious political atmosphere which governed previous races is missing and for the first time voters are being asked to choose the most competent candidate rather than the most charismatic personality. Of the eight candidates for the two at-large seats there seem to be three front-runners: Charles Cassell, Barbara Simmons and Therman Evans. They are the best known and are waging the most extensive campaigns. Evans and Simmons are running against each other, not against Cassell. If the choice is indeed between Simmons and Evans for Bardyl Tirana's vacant seat; Simmons appears the more highly qualified by virtue of her long and varied career in education.

She is an educator with over 24 years of experience in school systems in the mid-west and in Washington. She has taught at all levels including training teachers at Michigan's Wayne State University. She is currently president of BLS Associates, a management leadership training program which specializes in staff development for educational and correctional institutions as well as for public and private social service agencies. She served as educational coordinator for the United Planning Organization during 1967-68; was chairman of the decentralization working group of the Passow Study; has served on Title I, vocational education, environmental education and special education advisory committees in the District and was staff coordinator for the board-citizen selection committee of the new DC school superintendent, Barbara Sizemore.

She was asked to run in previous elections but declined. She is running this time because she feels optimistic about the new superintendent and the possibilities now available for improvement in the District's school system.

"Parents are absolutely filled with frustration about the education of their kids, but I think people are beginning to feel that we can have some impact on our own destinies in spite of the effects of the home rule bill. . . I had to look at the bill a long time, but it's possible that, as sorry as that bill is, maybe something good can come out of it. Maybe all the folk who have other kinds of agendas now have something else to run for instead of using our

(please turn to page 11)

DC GAZETTE SCHOOL BOARD ENDORSEMENTS

THERE are four out of eight candidates running for the two at-large seats who are qualified to hold them: incumbent Charles Cassell, Barbara Simmons and the two candidates of the Socialist Workers Party Omari Musa and Erich Martel. Cassell infuriated some of his supporters - including us - by his egocentric attempted putsch against the Statehood Party this year. Nonetheless, Cassell has been the most consistently right member of the school board this side of Hilda Mason, who with Charlie, stood by the Teachers Union in the strike and fought to have Barbara Sizemore appointed school superintendent. There is plenty of reason to have reservations about Cassell's personal political style, but it is important to remember that we are voting for him, not going out drinking with him. Cassell's continued presence on the school board is vital to the city.

Barbara Simmons, as Jean Lewton notes in her article, has impressive credentials. She has been criticized for favoritism towards Ms. Sizemore in the superintendent search, but she was playing favorites no more than the people who criticize her and besides it appears she may have been right. She would probably compromise on issues more than Cassell or Mason but generally would be closer to their thinking than other members of the board. Besides, she is the one person running this year who is seriously discussed as an alternative to Marion Barry as president of the board. She obviously has the power to lead and may well have the power to bring disparate factions on the board together.

Hampered by an inherent distrust of the Socialist Workers Party by the left, middle, and right, the plain good sense of the campaigns of SWP candidates Omari Musa and Erich Martel tends to be overlooked. Further, Martel is a teacher at Cardozo High School, which gives him a perspective that would be useful on the board. The SWP has been providing the city with some of the most intelligent and sensible electioneering ever since the 1971 delegate race. Its candidates deserve to be listened to and considered as something more than radical eccentricities.

The other candidates fail to impress. The one with the greatest support is Therman Evans, a pleasant man whose main asset seems to be the support he has received from certain political quarters in this town that already have too much power. One suspects that their enthusiasm is based on an assumption of continued influence should he be elected. While Dr. Evans supports decentralization, he is cautious on community control saying that it is a good idea ultimately "but I don't think we are ready for it."

The most unusual platform is that of Charles Hernandez. It runs from the sublime - he suggested the other night that the school board be made accountable by giving it a test - to the specious - he favors an expansion of ROTC in the high schools.

Given that the race appears to be between Cassell, Simmons and Evans, and that the latter choice would not be a step forward for the school board, the Gazette endorses

CHARLES CASSELL

BARBARA SIMMONS

In the ward races, the most appealing candidate is Julius Hobson Jr. who is running in Ward Eight against Theresa Jones. In spite of, rather than because of, his name, Hobson is rapidly making an impression in this city as a young, able and potentially important voice for progress in his own right. He deserves all the support he can get. In Ward Two, Bill Trainor is under attack from the left for his alleged sins against the SAJA collective. Not being a collectivist, however, doesn't seem a disqualifying fault, especially since a collective can't hold the Ward Two seat. A supporter of statehood, Trainor has been one of the people who has tried, with considerable skill, to make this city work over the past few years and is well qualified to sit on the board.

In Ward Three, it looks like Al Rosenfield will win easily. This won't be as bad as it sounds, since it must be admitted that Rosenfield - ever since he got out from under the wings of Anita Allen - seems to be improving with age. He is also one of the hardest working members of the board and his support reflects the little, unnoticed things he has done for his constituents. He may be a bit dumb, but he means well and these days that's sometimes more than we can expect.

Nonetheless, Ward Three deserves better than Rosenfield and could get it with either Gwen Reiss, indefatigable and knowledgeable worker in educational and political affairs here or with James Harris, the Socialist Workers Party candidate who voters may remember from his well-presented campaign in the 1971 delegate race.

Thus our ward endorsements are

WARD TWO: BILL TRAINOR

WARD THREE: GWEN REISS OR JAMES HARRIS

WARD EIGHT: JULIUS HOBSON JR.

These candidates would give the cause of educational progress a majority on the board.

The Underground Press Syndicate Is Alive & Well In Argentina...

And in the United States and England and Germany and New Zealand. And just about everywhere in the "Free World". You can keep up with what's happening inside the world's wildest media gang every month in the UNDERGROUND PRESS REVUE, the only bulletin that brings you news of the newspaper revolution - published by the Underground Press Syndicate for and about its more than 200 member publications around the globe. Receive this and other esoteric items from UPS....

- () Underground Press Revue (\$4 per year)
- () Sample packet of 15 different underground newspapers (\$5)
- () UPS Directory (\$2)
- () "How To Publish an Underground Newspaper" (\$1)
- () Free list of UPS members (please send stamped, self-addressed envelope)

Underground Press Syndicate
Box 26, Village Station
New York, N. Y. 10014

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

PERKINS & WILSON MASONRY CO.

DC • VA • MD

BRICK FLOORS • ADDITIONS • FIREPLACES

BRICKPOINTING • COMPLETE RESTORATION &

WATERPROOFING WITH DECORATIVE COATINGS

543-8330

What a council could do

CARL BERGMAN

A YEAR from now we should elect our first city council in a hundred years. It is not too early to begin to discuss the issues in that election and the actions that the new Council can take.

Even though the form of self-government that the Congress voted leaves much to be desired it does have the effect of turning basic control of the city's political life over to the people.

The present Council has either lacked the will to deal with important issues or lacked the power. The new Council, by and large, will not lack the power, and given the will the new Council can do much. Here are some examples:

Home ownership: The Council can enact legislation to bring back the 10-percent-down, 6 1/2% mortgage. The city could guarantee home mortgages, subsidize the current market, grant second trusts, or otherwise pump money from revenue bonds into private housing. The loans would be secured, as with any mortgage, by the property itself. The law should also contain provisions that discourage speculation. Only persons who actually pledge to live in a home for at least one year should receive loans. And the bill could contain a provision that Capitol Hill or Adams-Morgan type speculators would have to provide relocation housing for families who find themselves "restored" out of their homes.

Telephone, Electric and Gas rates: The Council can stop utilities from ripping off their rate payers. For too long rate payers have been bearing burdens without benefit for the operation of utilities. The Council can also provide that the public have its interest represented full time by competent counsel before the Public Service Commission.

Insurance: The Council can forbid arbitrary non-renewals of policies, enactment of no fault, and if necessary go into the insurance business to provide low rates.

The Office of the Corporation Counsel: Effective enforcement of the city's housing, consumer, child care, discrimination and pollution laws depends on a Corporation Counsel's office which will prosecute vigorously and defend the interests of the public. If the current lawyers continue to fail to do the job then the Council has the power necessary to find lawyers who will. The Council, if necessary, could even contract out the work to some of the law firms like Hogan & Hartson, Covington etc. who regularly knock the city off.

The Environment: Elections will not mean the end of the city bureaucracy's attempts to immortalize itself in concrete. But an impact statement law can go a long way to stopping disasters before they begin. The Council can also ban the car, tax parking, and close incinerator No. 5 for good.

Transportation: If by the time the new Council is sworn in the courts or the federal government have not caused Metro to lower fares and improve service, the Council's members on the Metro Board can. In fact, if both DC members vote no they can effectively veto Metro's policies. As a minimum, operation of the bus and subway system should be taken out of the hands of the current Metro staff and given to an outside management operation under strict contractual control of the board.

It goes almost without saying that the Council should not allow one inch of new free-ways in the city. The Council can close streets downtown and otherwise make the world safe for pedestrians.

Urban Renewal: Do we really need RLA?

Zoning: The Council can make it protective not destructive of the city.

Health Care: The Council could explore the establishment of a city-wide, tax-supported compulsory health insurance plan. Washington would be the first jurisdiction in the nation to provide all of its people adequate health insurance and health care.

Martin Luther King's Birthday: A holiday. And Frederick Douglass' too!

The Council and City Government: As a first act the Council could enact a financial disclosure law. All members of the Council, the Mayor and major city office holders who serve by appointment would be required to disclose their assets, liabilities and any outside sources of personal income.

All Council committee meetings should be public.

The Council could open the city bureaucracy by enacting a Freedom of Information law for the city. This would supplant the weak, and ad-

visory regulation that the present Commissioner put out a few years back and forgot.

The Council can be a responsive political body. It will possess the ability to make historic changes not only in this city, but also can set a new course for urban life in the nation as well. Because the City Council will operate as both a state level and city level body, it will have more power than any other city council in the U.S. — especially the power to innovate that the new Council will have. The

only thing that it will take is the leadership to pursue change and the will to want to do so in the first place, and that at long last is up to the people.

Lobbyists: Registration and no freebies for Council members, staff or other city employees.

Statehood: Last but not least the Council could sit as a Constitutional Convention for DC and draft a statehood bill for the city.

**OK, boys and girls.
We're going
to have a race.**

JUST FOLLOW THE SIMPLE
RULES: NO BUDGETARY CON-
TROL; DO NOT TOUCH THE
JUDGES OR CRIMINAL LAWS;
AND THE DECISION OF CON-
GRESS WILL BE FINAL.



UP on Capitol Hill, they have a phenomenon known as the Christmas tree bill. Such a measure is one so loaded down with goodies for special interests that it lights up like a Yule arbor. In passing the DC "home rule" legislation, the House of Representatives has approved a different sort of Christmas tree bill—one so stripped of good provisions that it looks like a Christmas tree in February still waiting to be picked up by the trash truck. In essence, the present legislation amounts to little more than a bill for the relief of Sterling Tucker, Walter Fauntroy and Walter Washington. It gives the people of the District elected representatives — just like the residents of the original 13 colonies, who found suffrage without power intolerable.

In many ways, the legislation is in keeping with the long tradition of congressional mismanagement of local affairs. What it gives with one hand it takes with the other. A hundred years ago, Congress took away suffrage but gave us a federal payment equal to 50% of the local budget. Now it has given us suffrage without the financial freedom to do something with it. This means Congress can make the mistakes and blame us for it.

Perhaps the most absurd aspect of the legislation is that the city is given the power to tax without the power to spend, a system of political coitus interruptus perhaps unique in human history. For this reason alone, Carl Bergman's assertion that the city council will be more powerful than comparable bodies elsewhere seems unduly optimistic. On top of the budgetary bondage, the city finds itself without real control over planning (such as downtown which will still be partially in the clutches of the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission); without control over police, justice and correctional matters; and under constant threat of congressional and/or presidential intervention. In how many states can a governor sustain a mayor's veto of a city council action?

We'll take a closer look at the legislation in the next issue. For the time being, it is worth noting that the point of this whole exercise was not to permit Sterling Tucker or Walter Washington to be elected, but to give us power. The bill fails miserably to achieve this. Which is why, I suspect, it passed the House.

— S.S.

THE STYLE BOOK UBER ALLES

DESPITE her marriage, Mrs. Berrigan still uses the name with which she was christened 33 years ago, a decision endorsed by her husband. 'Elizabeth McAlister is my name and I prefer to use it,' she said. . .

Mrs. Berrigan also was recently arrested. . .

— New York Times

FOR BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

CARDS.....
CUSTOM MADE CANDLES.....
MACRAME · POTTERY · WEAVING...
PRINTS · BANNERS · POSTERS...
CALENDARS · MOBILES · RECORDS
BOOKS TO CELEBRATE LIFE...
LEADED GLASS...
JEWELRY

A Liturgical Art and Gift Shop

Sign of JONAH

2035 PSt. N.W.

Wealth & class in America

RICHARD PARKER

IN September, an exciting and important conference on the distribution of wealth in the United States was held in Washington under the sponsorship of the Peoples Policy Center, an organization dedicated to the redistribution of income, wealth and power. In this issue, and coming issues, we will run excerpts from several of the papers delivered at this conference. The first, by Richard Parker, discusses wealth and class in America. For more information on the People's Policy Center, which is headed by Fred Harris, write it at 1921 Penna. Ave. NW, DC 20006 or call 872-1495.

WEALTH today is maldistributed, much more so than income. For instance, in 1962 the top fifth of the population, ranked by wealth owned 77% of all personal wealth; by contrast, the top fifth of income earners received 42% of the income.

Stated a little differently the top one fifth of the U.S. population owns three times more wealth than the remaining 80%. Combined with an awareness that less than seven or eight percent of the population has more income each year than half of the American population put together, the immense dimensions of maldistribution can seem unbelievable.

But consider a few more statistics for a moment. The top one percent of wealthholders alone controls nearly a third of all personal wealth, including 83% of the personally-held corporate stock, 90% of the corporate bonds, and virtually all state and municipal bonds. What this means is that an infinitesimal number of men and women hold a literal monopoly on much of the investable wealth in the country.

One of the notable features of the "Affluent Society" is that there has been no decline in the degree of inequality; indeed in the postwar years, it appears that inequality of wealth (as well as income) has grown steadily worse, not better. In fact the long term trend has been toward greater, rather than less, inequality since the very first days of the nation. One estimate of the holdings of the richest one percent in the nineteenth century shows for example that its share climbed from 21% of total personal wealth in 1810 to 31% in 1900. While studies of the period since then suggest that there were declines during the Depression and World War II period, it is generally accepted now that figures for the fifties and sixties show a regular climb back to the levels of the pre-Depression period, and may in fact exceed the level of inequality at the turn of the century.

Although not much work has been done in the area of wealthholding compared to other areas of economics, Robert Lampmann's standard work on the subject suggests some broad dimensions at least as recently as 1953. In that year, each American adult would have had a gross estate of \$10,800; in fact, the average estate size for the bottom 50% of adults was a paltry \$1,800, while the average gross estate of the top 1.6% was \$186,000.

At different stages in man's history, different explanations had been offered for the "truth" that men are different, and that the differences are ineradicable. In primitive societies, as later in the Middle Ages, the will of God or the gods was the standard explanation: thus kings ruled by divine right, and peasants sowed fields because God willed it. In Greece, and to a lesser extent, Rome, empiricism took the place of theology: in The Republic, for example, Plato avoids discussing the gods' hands in human affairs, and contents himself with the observation that men by nature are divided into three classes — "men of gold, men of silver, and men of brass," is the metaphor he chooses.

By the time of the Enlightenment, the drift of political thinking had for the most part deserted assertions of divine purpose in the differentiation of men, and had returned to the Hellenistic approach, couching the argument this time in terms of natural law. As Rousseau's challenge was to show, however, there had been little novel thinking in the two millennia since Plato.

The crux of Rousseau's argument was, and is, startlingly straightforward: he simply defies anyone to prove that social inequality derives from natural inequality. Furthermore, Rousseau offers an explanation of why he thinks obvious social inequality — and hence, classes — exist as distinct from natural inequality: property. As he puts it, "The first man who fenced in an area and said, 'This is mine,' and who found people simple enough to believe him, was the real founder of civil society."

The profound importance placed on the link between inequality and property — or, for our purposes, class and wealth — by Rousseau and the thinkers influenced by him between 1750 and 1850, may seem strange, if we consider by comparison the state of the discussion a century later. Indeed, the arguments seem almost designed for two separate worlds.

Rousseau's view of the world and of inequality and class, as well as that of his descendants, carried behind it a crucial belief so fundamental it went almost unspoken throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was that classes are antagonistic. As with most other basic "truths" about mankind, the idea that classes had mutually incompatible interests, and hence were bound to clash, seemed so patently obvious, so easily observable, that to imagine the contrary was to imagine men walking about on their hands instead of their legs.

By the 1950's, however, it seemed that just such an inversion had come about. Or so it would seem if one read the popular and academic writers of the time.

David Reisman's *The Lonely Crowd* is a representative sample of what had changed. In it, he no longer stresses conflict, but compatibility, not the wars of classes for scarce resources, but the sharing by classes of vast abundance. As he says in the book's introduction,

My concern in this book is with two revolutions...The first of these re-

volutions has in the last four hundred years cut us off pretty decisively from the family-and clan-oriented traditional ways of life in which mankind has existed throughout most of history: this revolution includes the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Counter-Reformation, the Industrial Revolution, and the political revolutions of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. This revolution is, of course, still in process, but in the most advanced countries of the world, and particularly in America, it is giving way to another sort of revolution — a whole range of social developments associated with a shift from an age of production to an age of consumption.

The key to the change in the growth of affluence, and with it, a growth in the distribution of affluence. John Kenneth Galbraith, in a rather more flamboyant style, suggested the outcome as it already appeared in the "average family" of the fifties:

The family takes its mauve-and-cerise, air conditioned, power-steered, and power-braked automobile out for a tour [and] passes through cities that are badly paved, made hideous by litter, blighted buildings, billboards, and posts for wires that should long since have been put underground. They pass on into a countryside that has been rendered largely invisible by commercial art...They picnic on exquisitely packaged food from a portable icebox by a polluted stream and go on to spend the night at a park which is a menace to public health and morals. Just before dozing off on an air mattress, beneath a nylon tent, amid the stench of decaying refuse, they may reflect vaguely on the curious unevenness of their blessings.

If one sorts out the polemical assault on underexpenditure for public services, it is easy to see the casual assumption about private affluence. From it, there is no great leap to that popular cliché of the fifties, the suburban split level home with two cars in the garage, and a barbeque pit and swimming pool in the backyard.

And from assumptions about widespread affluence it was no great leap to a "new understanding" of class relations. Affluence would diminish the central economic motives which had fed class warfare. Technology would reshape occupational structure, substituting machines for manual work, and turning blue collar workers into white collar office employees. Service trades would grow, as heavy industry and agriculture shrank. Leisure would become an increasing "problem," and educational opportunities would open the way to a new and rationally managed society, in which the fluctuations of laissez-faire capitalism (not far from the minds of those who survived the thirties) would

Electric Typewriters

RECONDITIONED OFFICE MODELS
with carbon ribbons & full features
\$90-\$150 Call 546-9227



THIS SPACE FOR RENT: \$3
SEND AD WITH PAYMENT TO
DC GAZETTE, 109 8th NE
DC 20002



... TALKING OF MICHELANGELO

GRAPHICS • POTTERY
PHOTOGRAPHY • PAINTINGS

655 C St. SE Hours: Tues-Sat 10-6
546-6001 Sundays 1-5

ASHTRAYS
Made to Order

SIVAWE CERAMICS

1307 East Capitol St. 547-7972

Folger Apartments

ON - THE - PARK
One bedroom, efficiencies and studios
411 2nd St. SE LI 7-2714

10% OFF WITH THIS AD. ON PURCHASE OF \$5 OR MORE

FABRICS ETC.

309 SEVENTH STREET SE
544-3884

FABRICS, YARNS & CRAFTS
ASSISTANCE WITH YOUR
SEWING, KNITTING & CROCHETING
PROJECTS.

HOURS: TUESDAY - SATURDAY 10-6

"FIGHT THE FOOD TAX"



1825 Columbia Road, N.W.

HOURS: 9:30 - 7:00 462-5150

PRODUCE • HERBS • BOOKS • VITAMINS
HONEY • CACTUS
• OVER 200 BULK ITEMS •

POTTERY CLASSES
NEW STUDIO NOW OPEN ON 8TH ST. SE
Classes are forming 8 week sessions
543-9152
WORDEN ROBINSON ART POTTERY
SALES: WHEELS-KILNS
Cheapest ready to use clay in town

be replaced by steady growth and direction from above in the form of a new professional and managerial meritocracy.

The trouble with the fifties ideas about class and wealth is that, compared to Rousseau, they are showing the ravages of time.

First, as statistics on wealth show, there is no greater tendency to equality of distribution now than there was fifty years ago. And while there has been a rise in the overall level of wealth available, there has been a rise also in the costs of all goods and services, a rise that, especially in recent year, has been cleaving off ever-increasing hunks of what might be classed as a rise in real material well-being.

Second, as regards class, the fall of the fifties vision has gone on several levels. One critical element of this vision was the so-called "White Collar Revolution." It was supposed to represent the shift going on in the work force from majority blue-collar work to white collar employment. Along with the shift was supposed to go a fundamental change in values, as former manual laborers moved into office buildings, began wearing suits instead of overalls, and left for the suburbs along with the middle class.

Newer statistics show, however, that the White Collar Revolution has yet to take place, and some data suggest that it may not take place in our lifetimes. Data for 1970 showed, for example, that 57.5% of the non-farm male population is engaged in manual or working class occupations.

As it turns out, the fifties was able to claim a shift or "revolution" in work patterns only by assigning the secretary wives and waitress daughters of blue-collar factory workers to the class of "white collar," thereby generating its great hope for a "new middle class."

Similarly the service workers, to whom much attention was paid a few years ago, now appear to be predominantly manual laborers. For example, the average male service worker's income in 1960 was less than the laborer's and well below skilled workers. Likewise in education the median years of schooling for service workers 14 and over proved to be slightly higher than the level among laborers, about the same as semi-skilled workers, and less than that of craftsmen. [Another] key claim was that the upper edge of the working class was gradually being absorbed into the middle class.

In strictly economic terms, the assertion might have appeared to be coming true. The idea that barriers between classes were breaking down, however, has not held up.

First, examination of working class versus middle class income has revealed a notable difference: in most cases in which working class families have earned more than median incomes, it has been because the wife as well as the husband worked.

Furthermore, what once seemed a "blurring" of class lines collapsed almost at the moment it was being most highly praised. One famous study of wage differentials between 1939 and 1950 showed a 175 per cent increase in wages for laborers versus 114 for professionals and 95 for managers. By 1960, however, the trend had ceased and wage gains actually became more rapid at middle class levels than at working class.

Myths often prove more durable than truth. And faith in the Second Revolution is without a doubt one of the most powerful myths of our time. Why is it that so much nonsense about changing worlds and Second Revolutions could have been passed off as so much truth?

The answer, I think, lies in the middle class, and a process of self-deception that has gone on within it. The fifties was, despite the Barnum and Bailey hoopla, an age of change, but of very uneven change. The chief new facet was the enlargement of professional and managerial ranks, including the educational support structure.

Managers and professionals did especially well as a consequence, and began to treat their rich rewards as if they were widely distributed throughout the society. Since academics were the collectors and interpreters of complex social data, they exercised a kind of monopoly on explanations of its meaning. They in turn displayed all the limits of scientific objectivity by reaching conclusions about the nature of the change whose inaccuracies are only matched by their fatuities. From them, the conclusions were merely passed on to newspaper and magazine writers and editors, whose chief distinction was to debase already useless information further.

What now seems clear is that the fifties, instead of weakening economic inequality or class lines, was actually merely generating new criteria for their maintenance. In the process of transition some realignment and upward mobility was likely to occur, but the advantages of that transition are being caught most



What to do if you smell gas.

Natural gas is odorless. We add a disagreeable smell to alert you in case any should escape. Should you ever smell gas, do this:

1. Call Washington Gas at 750-1000.
2. If the gas odor is very strong indoors, open windows and doors for ventilation. Go outside. Do not light matches. Do not turn any electrical switches on or off.

All forms of energy should be handled with care. Yet as a cause of accidents, gas ranks lower than the bicycle, the bathtub or being struck by lightning.

But don't take chances. If you suspect gas is escaping, play it safe and call us at once.

Washington Gas

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY

73-16

TRY AN AD

YOU can MAKE MULTIRACIAL HOUSING WORK!

If you want to make quality housing available to all people, you will be interested in joining us in a tax-Sheltered real estate partnership. Send for a FREE prospectus NOW to:

James Farmer & Morris Milgram
PARTNERS IN HOUSING—Dept. DC-41
8702 Crispin, Phila., Pa. 19136

This is not offer to sell these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

COMMUNITY BOOKSHOP



Serving the People with a wide selection of marxist-leninist, feminist and gay literature

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Capitol Hill's Most Diversified
Photographic Center

RON-COM PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

226 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Li 3-1900

AD RATES

One column inch: \$3.00
One quarter page: \$33.75
One half page: \$67.50
Full page: \$135.00

For more information call 543-5850

The Washington Gallery of Photography &

Your Lab

DARKROOM SPACE TO RENT

544-1274
547-9025

Hours 10 AM - 10 PM
Sat 10-6 Sun 10-6

* PARTY SPECIAL *

50 persons or more
\$1.35 each person

3 difference dishes
and dessert:

- a. Chicken chow mein
- b. BBQ Pork Fried rice
- c. Egg roll (1/2 roll)
- d. Almond cookie or fortune cookie.

50 persons = \$67.50
100 persons = \$135.00
1,000 persons = \$1,350.00



HELEN & LEE
CARRY OUT SHOP



CORNER OF 8TH & MASS. AVE. NE
PHONE: 543-9328

d.c. gazette

109 8th St. NE Wash. DC 20002
543-5850

EDITOR: Sam Smith
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Jean Lewton, Andrea Cohen Dean, Carl Bergman
PHOTO EDITOR: Roland L. Freeman
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Egbert Souse, Joel Siegel, James Ridgeway, Sally Crowell, Richard King
CONTRIBUTING CORRESPONDENTS: Charlie McUowell Jr., Larry Cuban, Val Lewton, Chuck Stone, S. Carl Turner Jr., David Logan, Gordon Fletcher, James Ramsey
CONTRIBUTING CORRESPONDENT: John Wieben-son

The DC Gazette is available by mail at \$6 a year. Single Copies: 50¢ each. Special discounts for bulk copies. Underground Press Syndicate, Liberation News Service, College Press Service, Zodiac News Service

"A good newspaper should comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

— Anonymous

40,92,94,96,98

frequently by those already in a position to do so.

For example, note the crucial role education now serves as a sorting mechanism for social advantage. In 1968, four out of five college graduates earned more than the median income, while three out of five high school graduates earned less. Taken over a lifetime, the college graduate could expect to provide his family with a quarter million dollars more income than the 70% of Americans who had gone no further than the twelfth grade.

The usual rejoinder to observations such as these is that anyone intelligent and studious enough to attend college has the opportunity to do so. But facts stand stubbornly in the face of dreams.

A 1966 study of California's public university system showed that the average family income correlates with the rank of the university or college attended. In money terms the average income of families with children in the University of California was 50% higher than the average income for all California families.

If Rousseau and his propositions about property and inequality by now seem far afield, they should be pondered again. For upon closer examination, they show a great deal more subtle understanding of human beings and their societies than his critics until recently have been willing to admit.

What used to seem the strongest rebuttal came most often in the form of a logical proposition. Property equals inequality. Therefore no property equals no inequality. But because observation of propertyless societies — Russia was the most frequently chosen example — showed this to be untrue, therefore the first assertion must also be untrue.

It must be remembered that Rousseau was speaking in the language of the eighteenth century, not modern times. By property he was perhaps too literally referring to land itself.

Industrialization brought an end to that now peculiarly antiquarian notion on property in the literal sense as a man's wealth, and substituted for it man himself. As enclosures, falling grain prices, even just the promise of a better, easier life, pulled man off the land, property ceased to have meaning in the ways understandable to thinkers like Rousseau or Jefferson. Instead man — his labor — became the specie of value.

It is the coming of industrialism and with it, the market economy, that kills that earlier society and the values that shaped it. But it does not kill Rousseau's argument; instead it strengthens it.

In a world in which a man can no longer retreat to his land, where his survival depends on him and his family alone, and where he may choose, within limits, the tempo and kinds of work he will do, Rousseau becomes all the more relevant, because wealth is now all the more relevant.

Since only a few possess great wealth, we might tend on a statistical view of things to ignore their importance. Imagine, for example, how completely insignificant the poor would be if they numbered only one or two percent of the population. But it is because wealth plays such a critical role in all our dealings in industrial capitalist society, that we need Rousseau.

What statistics alone cannot tell us is how much we are all taught to value wealth, and how it shapes behavior. Often the question just isn't asked, other times we refuse to admit it, other times still we refuse even to admit it to ourselves. But ponder casually on the society for a moment. How many positions today of great status are there that aren't accompanied by material reward, as there were, say, in the Middle Ages? then both priestly and warrior classes could exist with great status and privilege, yet without great wealth; where are such classes today?

Today, the refrain goes, only a rich man can be President. Or if not rich when he enters office, he will leave better off than he entered. The same applies for most electoral posts, and even the losing candidate in last year's Presidential race acknowledge a net worth approaching a quarter million. Even teachers, whose pay used to be compared unfavorably with baseball players', now enjoy above-median incomes.

If anything, wealth has grown in importance in the past few years because conflicting status structures — whether of knowledge or power or faith — have been so dovetailed with wealth.

Having been stripped of the autonomy that the possession of a small amount of land once represented, we have been cut loose by industrialism in a society in which community no longer designates a condition, but merely a geographical setting. In that kind of world, wealth serves not merely to provide, but to secure our identities, and in recent years all the society has been doing is acting to rationalize that realization.

That fact alone places talk about wealth reform, especially as it relates to classes, in a precarious position. Concentrating on mechanisms such as tax reform tends to make us forget why inequality exists, and why in the past few years talk of such reforms met such resistance or apathy. McGovern's proposed reforms, for example, were far less comprehensive than would be needed to make real changes, but were roundly trampled by more than just conservative businessmen.

Threatening to seize wealth, or kill the rich, which has also been tried in the past half-decade, runs up against similar resistance, only in much more virulent forms. What both plays lack is a serious understanding of either the reasons why wealth maldistribution is so high and on the rise, or what political or social alternatives would need to be posed to alter the situation.

What both choices need is some thoroughgoing alternative to industrial capitalism. The class structure of America depends, in the deepest sense, not on wealth, but on alienation and the isolation of individuals; wealth is a symbol and reward for agreeing to act within the confines of that social structure.

Any politics which ignores that will run headlong into failure. The pattern of most reform politics recently has been to work out compromises that do nothing but eviscerate the thrust of the reform. A study project on wealth and income distribution pays its director \$30,000, thus putting him in the top two percent of income earners; a man runs for office, proclaiming the need for tax reform, then admits he himself pays no taxes on his \$100,000 a year income; a multimillionaire dabbles in the closing of tax loopholes. It all has a rather profound and disappointing effect on that 75% of the country who hold so little of the nation's wealth.

Watergate, in that sense, has a lesson to teach those who press most strongly for just legislative reform. The willingness of most people to accept the complicity of the President in Watergate, but their unwillingness to have anything done about it, should suggest the level to which respect and expectation of politics of any kind has fallen. Not merely respect for those considered guilty, but for politics of Democrats as well as Republicans.

Growing numbers of people are removing themselves entirely from the political process. Voter turnouts are low. Party affiliations among the young, weak. Even a U.S. Senator has decided that more can be done through religious social work than through formalized politics.

Given that mood — and it seems likelier to last than some of the short-lived passions of the sixties, wealth reform, and the dreams of a consequent transformation of the class structure of America, are not going to have much effect unless they are tied to a larger vision of change than passage of a few new laws. Laws, as Americans from the President on down realize, have ways of being forgotten. And that vision has yet to emerge.



The oil companies' grand plan

JAMES RIDGEWAY

NIXON'S retreat from tough air pollution standards appears to reflect a major decision to implement the oil industry's grand design. The petroleum companies went to reorganize the energy business, moving it out of Appalachia to a more isolated Western preserve in the mountain states. In doing so, they will drain authority from the urban states and the Congress, concentrating even more power in the White House where they traditionally exercise considerable sway.

During the 1960s the oil companies carried out the first phase of this reorganization plan. They staked out positions in both the nuclear power industry and coal. In particular oil companies leased or bought coal lands in the Western mountains and acquired large quantities of water necessary to process the coal. By the decade's end, oil firms accounted for at least one quarter of all coal production in the US, and dominated the uranium business. Petroleum firms accounted for more than a quarter of production and up to 80 percent of uranium reserves. For the most part oil companies spent the 1960s acquiring uranium and coal. Then they sat on the holdings.

Now they have begun to move. The idea is to strip mine mountain states coal, selling off some of the low sulphur coal to electric utilities, and changing the bulk into a synthetic gas or synthetic petroleum. The gas can be intermingled with the supposed dwindling supplies of natural gas.

(Thus, the longstanding plans of the oil industry finally will be brought to fruition. In the 1930s, after IG Farben, the German chemical company, discovered a way to change coal into gasoline, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey persuaded the German firm to enter into a cartel for the purpose of controlling the process. Under the terms of the cartel, IG Farben's European markets were protected, while Jersey Standard's American markets were left undisturbed. During the second world war, the Germans fueled their air force with petrol made from coal. In the 1950s, George Love, then the president of Consolidation Coal Co., the leading coal firm in the US, made plans to build a coal refinery which would make gasoline during one part of the year and a synthetic gas during the other. American firms have taken the lead in helping fuel starved countries, such as South Africa, build large facilities which turn coal into gasoline. Still, this technology has remained unavailable at home until recently.)

What this means is an enormous relocation of capital resources throughout the nation. It means moving the coal industry out of Appalachia, leaving behind stripped hills, impoverished people and the United Mine Workers. The UMW is poorly organized in the West, and the move could well be its demise.

It means committing billions of dollars to gas pipelines that can move coal-gas West to East. Now, the major pipelines run on from the natural gas producing regions in the South and Southwest to markets along both coasts. At a time when we supposedly are attempting to produce more food, it means changing the basic economy of the mountain states away from the prevailing agricultural base to mining.

This general plan can be implemented in bits and pieces without raising much attention by manipulating the policies of the Federal Power Commission and the Environment Protection Agency. And that's what is beginning to happen.

Turning coal into gas is expensive and at this point a not very efficient way of producing energy. A plant that produces 250 million cubic feet of gas a day costs \$250 million to construct. The American Gas Association has pinpointed 176 sites west of the Mississippi for such plants. But before going ahead with an investment program, the oil companies pressed the Federal Power Commission to adopt a pricing policy that will allow them to pass along the cost of coal-gas to consumers. The commission has basically agreed to such a policy, by allowing pipeline companies to "roll-in" the price of expensive synthetic coal-gas with that of less expensive natural gas, in effect averaging the price of both.

At the same time the administration has embarked on several different tactics to build up the coal industry as an answer to the energy crisis. Nixon, and to a lesser extent Russell Train, the new administrator at EPA, apparently



LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

MID-EAST DILEMMA

BY MARTY JEZER

It is difficult for an American—particularly a Jew—to understand the latest Arab-Israeli War with any balance. The media is pro-Israel and the American Jewish Establishment more hawkish and anti-Arab than most Israelis. I suspect that much of the sympathy that the Arabs get from young Jewish leftists has little to do with the Middle East situation but is a reaction against the perception of Israel promoted by American Zionists, who dismiss any Palestinian claims to the area. I know that I instinctively rebel against hardline Zionism and find myself defending the Palestinian position when I am in Zionist company. But also I empathize with the Israelis when I am on my own. On one point the Zionists are right: the existence of Israel makes every Jew conscious of his or her Jewishness.

It is difficult to comment on the current war, which is in its third day as I write this. The Arabs have been criticized for crossing the Suez during Yom Kippur, the Jewish high holy day, but Israel drew the first blood in the '67 war and our own George Washington earned quite a heroic reputation for crossing the Delaware and catching the Hessian soldiers drunk with Christmas cheer.

Israel will no doubt win another victory and survive to fight another war. In the past, this seemed to suit both sides well. The Arab leaders needed a thriving Israel to serve as "The Enemy" and to divert their own people from demanding domestic reforms. (Repressive nation-states always need an enemy to forestall political change at home. That is why the U.S. invented the Cold War and the Soviet government happily took up the bait.) In a similar way, Israel also needed the threat of Arab aggression. The military is the one cohesive force in their melting pot and success in war has kept the Moshe Dayan-Golda Meir party in power. Moreover, American Jews readily respond with money to Israeli war-cries.

The Arabs attacked to win back the territories that Israel had won in the Six Day War. Israeli expansion into this disputed area is clearly provocative. According to Uri Davis, writing in *Peace News*, 50 new Israeli settlements were established since the '67 conquest and six more are planned for '73. Davis also quotes Moshe Dayan as saying, in 1968, "During the last 100 years, our people have been undergoing a process of building up the country and the nation, of expansion, of getting more Jews and settlements, and of colonization in order to expand the borders here. Let there be no Jew who says that we are near the end of the road."

From thousands of miles away, American Zionists echo this imperial call. Americans hear little of Israeli dissent or know (or even want to know) that there are Israelis who want to give the territories back to the Arabs and who want to return to the original Zionist vision of a decentralized collectivist commonwealth. This side, a minority within Israel, is unlikely to gain

strength as long as Arab and Israeli leaders look towards a military solution.

Israel also promotes unrest by projecting the concept of Israel as the homeland for world Jewry. The plight of Soviet Jewry may be authentic and emigration out of any country is a basic right. But Zionist propaganda (playing on American anti-Communism) has blown this issue all out of proportion—again to rally American support. Latin American exiles stranded in Chile certainly face far greater danger and blacks in America are probably as oppressed. But Israel recently refused to accept a group of black Jews who immigrated from America. Their color could only cause trouble in Israel where non-European Jews already face discrimination. Jews from Russia fit more comfortably into Israeli society and have added propaganda value.

Meanwhile the Palestinians continue to suffer. They are the true victims of the Arab-Israeli wars. Israel offers them no acceptable solution except to live as second-class citizens in an alien nation. And the Arabs need them in limbo the way Israel needs the Russian Jews, for propaganda purposes and as justification for military preparedness. Moreover the Palestinian guerrillas seem a fairly pathetic lot. Their elitism belies their ability to create a popular movement and their particular form of terrorism, against innocent people thousands of miles from their struggle, strikes me as cowardly and politically futile. But desperation seems their only recourse.

What can Americans do, especially American Jews who feel the emotional pressure of the Zionists propaganda and who respond (who cannot help but respond) in a polarized way, either for or against the existence of Israel? To accept these polarized views in distant America is to forget that Israel itself is full of contradictions. It is possible to support the existence of Israel as a historical fact and still oppose its government's arrogant, militaristic and expansionist policies. And it should also be possible to oppose the American Jewish establishment's headline policy without denying one's own sense of Jewishness. Also, since the Palestinian voice is rarely heard in the United States, it would be useful to distinguish their problems from the nationalistic ambitions of reactionary Arab leaders, and to keep in mind that the military solution favored by both sides ignores their tragic plight. Lastly, we should keep a watchful eye on the Nixon administration and the large oil companies. The politics of oil are never far beneath the surface of the Middle-East crises and the future of the Israelis, the Palestinians, and the Arabs are all secondary to the needs of American Oil.

For more information on this middle and conciliatory approach to the Middle-East, contact The Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East, 339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012. Also, an excellent film that explores the complexities of Israeli life in a sympathetic but critical way is Claude Lanzmann's *Israeli Why*, a French film (in the tradition of Max Ophüls's *Sorrow & The Pity*) that recently premiered at the New York Film Festival and deserves the widest possible screening.

Reprinted from WIN Magazine

are fumbling about for some way of delaying the implementation of air quality standards, in particular those that affect sulphur emissions from power plants and other industry.

Both primary and secondary air standards are supposed to go into effect by mid-1975, and while the secondary standards can be postponed for perhaps as long as three years, the administration's real problem is to figure out a way to put off the whole business. The electric utilities insist they can't remove sulphur from coal, and that to meet the standards, they must either find supplies of low sulphur coal (which are hard to come by because most low sulphur coal is used by the steel industry) or by changing to low sulphur fuel oil. The EPA insists utilities can remove sulphur by using a scrubbing process. A federal appeals court upholds the utilities. A state court sides with the utilities. EPA is holding hearings to determine the state of the technology in sulphur removal, and that, in all prob-

ability, will set the stage for a compromise that puts off implementation of the standards.

In the meantime, the government can grant "temporary" variances, allowing companies to violate standards for periods of time.

The overall effect of Nixon's moves on sulphur standards probably will encourage electric utilities which have not switched from coal to oil to stick with coal.

At the same time, the EPA is refusing to accept a Supreme Court decision that requires the agency to implement the antidegradation standards in the Clean Air Act. The anti degradation standard says the government cannot set standards that lessen the quality of air in unspoiled areas. That concept can't be allowed to prevail if mining is to take place on a wide scale in the mountain states where the air is generally clean. If the development of a new coal industry which can make synthetic gas is one side of Nixon's energy policy, increased drilling for oil, particularly in the

Atlantic Ocean, is the other. The government is moving ahead with surprisingly little public resistance in a series of moves before drilling actually begins. The Council on Environmental Quality is taking testimony along the Atlantic seacoast, although this is widely regarded as a formality. If oil and gas are discovered, this will mean a new period of industrialization all along the eastern seaboard, with new petrochemical works, refineries, pipelines, ports, and so on, springing up all along the coast. The major spots for drilling will be off Long Island, the Delaware, Maryland beaches, and off Florida.

Meanwhile the government is spending only \$12.2 million on research into solar energy, which many in Congress, and the administration, agree holds out the best, least expensive, and non-polluting answer to the energy crisis. But so far nobody's found a way to make a profit out of the sun. So development of solar energy proceeds at a snail's pace.

THE MAIL BOX

STREETS FOR THE PEOPLE

THIS letter concerns your most recent attack upon the Ashley/Myer/Smith "Streets for People" plan.

As you most likely know, more than 725 pedestrians were chosen at random in 1972 and interviewed to ascertain how and why they use the "retail core" of Washington — and, in the case of suburbanites, why they don't. I was one of those interviewed, having been stopped while en route to my office in the Pennsylvania Building from shopping on F Street.

From among those interviewed, some were chosen as potential "user-consultants" to AMS; I was chosen and accepted gladly.

We met through the winter and spring with AMS employees to suggest improvements we would like to see in downtown Washington, to design our "ideal" downtown and, finally, brought down to the realities of what can most likely be "sold," to comment upon AMS plans.

There is some reason for me to believe that all of this may have been window dressing. AMS may very well have had a clear view of the downtown it wanted to steer us "user consultants" toward. At one of the earliest meetings, we were shown slides of downtown amenities that exist elsewhere. Rockefeller Center, a galleria, and information "kiosks" were among these.

Lo, in the final plan, we have a galleria.

All of that does not invalidate the final plan for me. Absence of traffic and the noise of unmuffled trucks; the presence of vendors, sidewalk cafes, covered pedestrian ways, nighttime activities, trees and fountains; and some organization to coordinate downtown activities and keep the place clean — these are things I hope to see in downtown Washington, and they are included in the plan.

I had hoped for one specific, dramatic, imaginative and concrete example of a physical improvement in downtown. This would make it clear that a "new" downtown would be pursued

to reality, that the plan was not just another merchants' promotion or some other flash in the pan gimmick.

The "user consultant" group in which I was placed agreed with this concept. We designed a blocks-long downtown activity center of two levels above ground, with parking and through north-south traffic below ground.

There isn't money for such a grand plan. Such money as may be forthcoming will have to come in increments.

AMS came up with what impressed me as a reasonable and desirable compromise between the wishes of us and the real world of RLA, the merchants and all of us taxpayers. Our hope is that development of public spaces in this fashion will entice private capital to erect things other than office buildings and parking garages.

Widespread understanding and support would put this plan into practice.

You could perform a great public service by describing the plan in its entirety and per-

CHUCK STONE

ONE possible counter-offensive in the current cold war being escalated against the people by the food pirates surfaced recently in the unlikelyst of places.

Watts, Los Angeles.

Scene of a 1965 race riot that left 34 dead, scores wounded and arrested and millions of dollars in property damage, Watts became an overnight failure symbol in the mid-sixties' racial conflicts.

Out of the ashes of that human turmoil rose a phoenix — the Watts Labor Community Action Committee.

Although WLCAC is now operating several self-help ventures (combined worth of \$21 million), its Elite Market on Central Avenue in the heart of Watts has catapulted the organization into the limelight.

Comparison-shop Elite's prices on your next shopping trip: chicken — 53 cents a pound; eggs — 55 cents a dozen; onions — 7 cents a pound; greens — 5 cents a bunch; and for those who can afford it, steak — \$1.59 a pound. (Steak was being sold in Elite recently when most supermarket shelves were as deserted as an office building at midnight.)

If Elite's success has done nothing else, it has integrated the store's 1200 shoppers-a-day clientele.

"Large numbers of white customers are coming here every day," chuckled Elite's manager, 29-year-old Ted Watkins, Jr. "For the first time, we've even had quite a few Oriental customers."

"Many of the people now coming here wouldn't have driven down Central Avenue before," he told me.

Watkins said that chickens were selling so fast the store was forced to impose a 10-chicken limit per custo-

mer, but quickly cut it down to two chickens per customer after people began reselling chickens "down the street" at scalpers' prices.

Elite Market's success is not only due to its low prices, but also its marketing operations.

Seventeen miles from L.A. in a place called Saugus, Elite owns a 583-acre farm where it raises its own beef (500 head of cattle), chickens and vegetables.

Bypassing the middlemen and jobbers, Elite can sell directly to its thoroughly appreciative customers.

"And we're sitting in a bowl of competing market chains," said Watkins, as he reeled off the names of some of the biggest food chains in the country.

At the other end of the country, another community-based group has temporarily licked the food shortage and high prices in another example of farmer to people direct selling.

Brooklyn, N.Y.'s Communities United for Reconstruction and Economic Development (CURED) was the go-between for a group of black truck drivers and black farmers in Lee County, Georgia.

As did the Watts group, the truck drivers bypassed the middlemen, picking up 60 tons of vegetables in Georgia to sell directly to low income and middle income food cooperatives in open-air stalls in Manhattan — five ears of corn for 59 cents, three pounds of peaches for one dollar and tomatoes at 45 cents a pound.

Once again, an instance of economic justice was the end result of a racial injustice. The black farmers in Georgia had been organized into a cooperative because Southern wholesalers weren't paying them fair prices.





MCDONALD'S IN ADAMS-MORGAN

mitting the DC Gazette to be a focal point for public debate upon its merits and demerits.

I'm really very disappointed at your brusque and unsubstantiated dismissal of the plan. You can tell how provoked I am by (a) the length of this screed and (b) the fact that I have been composing this for many weeks.

Let me ask one question.

What is the DC Gazette's thought about humanizing the city, restoring the excitement to downtown, encouraging thousands of citizens to use the streets and stores at night?

Do we have to settle for a downtown dead by night and cacophonous by day?

You'll be disappointed, in my own view, if you are waiting for businessmen to take the lead. They can't be blamed for this. They see other businesses close, and they're busy trying to keep their own doors open. I don't think they'll sink any real money into downtown if they aren't shown a good faith, obviously irreversible program that they can believe in. There's no fast and easy money to be made in amenities for people!

So, in all sincerity, I ask you where is the catalyst that you will accept, if it's not the AMS "Streets for People" plan?

FLETCHER COX, JR.
SOUTHWEST

POURING \$30 million into a face-lifting of downtown represents a skewing of priorities both the whole city and downtown itself. For the city, it means a continuation of an economically and socially unsound policy of favoring downtown at the expense of other important commercial areas such as upper 14th Street, H Street and Anacostia. It may well be that the major problem with downtown is that we simply don't need it as much as we once did. Certainly, the commercial development of the suburbs suggests that a "downtown" is not the *sine qua non* of a viable community. The city, however, possessed with the belief that everything must be downtown has spent a disproportionate time trying to "save" the central business district and virtually no effort in developing multiple commercial centers convenient to the people who live near by. Washington needs not one downtown, but several.

This is not to say that we should abandon downtown. There's no chance of that, anyway. Despite what you hear from the District Building, it's doing very well, carrying a large portion of the city's tax burden and making considerable profits for a number of people. When and if downtown dies, we will be able to afford an office there. Meanwhile, we are stuck on Capitol Hill which still has space cheap enough for small newspapers and other marginal enterprises to buy and rent.

The problems associated with downtown are largely the product of public policy. It was public policy that replaced shops with 9 to 5 offices. It was public policy that fostered an urban renewal program that drove small businesses out of the center city. It was public policy that brought the automobile in choking numbers into downtown.

Now we are thinking we'd better change all that and the proposal of Ashley Meyer Smith is to spend \$30 million to attract the public back. That \$30 million amounts to a public subsidy to those directly responsible for and financially rewarded by the wrecking of downtown. AMS promises the streets for the people, but what about the buildings and the land? It would be far simpler and more expeditious just to announce a grant of \$30 million to Downtown Progress. That's where it's going anyway.

We can make downtown Washington a more pleasant and useful place for ordinary Washingtonians without such a massive handout to

the landowners, developers, corporations and financial institutions that control the area. Some of the ways are contained in the AMS report, although downplayed because they aren't expensive enough to justify the extraordinary cost of that document. The use of interior blocks and the encouragement of street vendors and stalls are examples. Other ways involve a variation on what is suggested. For instance, instead of creating costly mall areas, why not next week, next month or next year, try stopping all traffic except buses on a few streets for several hours a day — say 14th, 7th, Connecticut, K, and the Benning Road route — thus permitting faster transit passage to and from downtown? Whatever traffic congestion this might cause on adjoining streets

would simply serve as a catalyst to get more people on the buses. If one is serious about shifting to mass transit you must not only make it more attractive to ride the bus, but less attractive to drive a car.

Finally, the city could buy land downtown to be rented at moderate rates to firms that adhere to certain standards, such as the late closing hours required by many suburban shopping centers.

There are many other ways of approaching this problem other than offering another bribe to the suzerains of downtown to get them to do what they have failed to do in twenty years of public policy on their behalf and at our expense.—[Ed.]

LIFE AT FT. MEADE

PFC MICHAEL Mayberry, a black serviceman stationed at Fort Meade, was recently denied a hardship discharge because his problem didn't involve "immediate family members." Mayberry felt obligated to assist his widowed sister and her eight year old son, who had already been labeled by school and police authorities as a delinquent. They lived on \$3100 last year. Both of Mayberry's parents are disabled and on welfare. Army officials responded by sending Mayberry to Alaska.

Private Butch Pepper, another local GI, was denied a medical discharge despite the fact that he had provided military authorities with five different psychiatric evaluations establishing his incapacity to function within the Army. Besides attempting to bully the Post psychiatrist into changing his recommendation, Pepper's commander elected to drag him through a court-martial.

Colonel John Lance, Post Commander of Fort Meade, stated in an interview with the Washington Post [7/6/73] that "there are 6,000 little troopies on this post and they belong to me and me only." His Provost Marshall Lt. Colonel Charles Kelly, known as 'Mad Dog' on base, put in his two cents by declaring that "the men aren't supposed to think." This comes during a summer which has seen numerous racial confrontations, mysterious incidences of arson, and several prison disturbances on post. Trial and imprisonment at Meade, which houses on the of the largest military confinement facilities on the East Coast, is characterized by a clientele which is 75% black.

Contrary to all-volunteer recruiting promises and tactics which have recently come under intense investigation

by media and a range of organizations and agencies, housing at Meade continues to be unsafe and rat-infested.

Fort Meade GIs are constantly subjected to illegal searches, indiscriminate confiscation of personal property, physical and emotional abuse, trial and confinement without competent legal assistance, and a total absence of privacy bolstered by an elaborate informer network. Regular 'health and welfare' inspections are now conducted in a number of units to eliminate any undesirable posters or reading material.

The Military Law Project/Highway 13 is a GI and Veterans organization trying to change these and other circumstances through education, action, and legal remedy. At our small storefront adjacent to the Fort, we provide legal counseling and literature, discussion groups, film showings, a bookstore, and most importantly, an open environment where service men and women can freely gather to share, discuss, and act on their mutual concerns and predicaments. We also house a veterans organization dedicated to social change. In addition, we publish a monthly newspaper, Highway 13, which we feel reflects the truth about today's Army because, unlike the official military publications, its views and stories come from the rank and file. We, along with the Maryland ACLU, are now in the midst of a difficult struggle to gain authorization for distribution of '13' on-base by project members. We have already won vending rights, a step unduplicated by any other GI project in the country. For GIs at Fort Meade, Highway 13 is an indispensable tool for education, communication, and unity.

THE STAFF

Military Law Project/Highway 13
1590 Annapolis Road
Odenton, Md. 21113

CHARLES McDOWELL JR.

Getting the word on Agnew

THE New York Mets had scored two runs in the first inning of the final game of the National League playoff against the Cincinnati Reds. Then the television screen went black for a moment, and Edwin Newman of NBC News was on, looking somber. He said a spokesman at the White House said Vice President Agnew had resigned.

Back to the ball game, just like that. The announcers at Shea Stadium were talking excitedly about how fitting it was that Ed Dranepool, the only player who had been with the Mets since they were organized, had made a crucial hit.

The Agnew bulleting had registered on the late lunch crowd in the National Press Club. Reporters were leaving half-finished lunches, running for the elevators, neglecting to pay their checks. The woman at the switchboard in the lobby threw up her hands; the circuits were jammed because everybody's editors had called at once.

At 2:40 p.m. the UPI Washington wire interrupted something about the American Council

on Education to say: "Agnew resigns as vice president." Then it said the Thursday morning of the meeting of the council would deal with the financing of post-secondary education.

A reporter telephoned the State Department press office at 2:43 p.m. and asked if Vice President Agnew had submitted a formal letter of resignation to Secretary of State Kissinger. That is how a vice president resigns according to the U.S. Code, Title 3, Chapter 1, Section 20, which had become a fairly familiar citation in Washington.

The State Department spokeswoman said she did not know of any such letter. She added for some reason: "I believe the secretary is at lunch."

The news wire gave more details while the reporter was on the phone to the State Department. The wire said Agnew had informed President Nixon of his decision Tuesday night. The letter had been delivered to Secretary Kissinger's extra office at the White House around 2 p.m. Wednesday.

Now the Cincinnati Reds were threatening to score on television, and one of the announcers said there would be "no tomorrow" in this series.

Edwin Newman came on again and said Vice President Agnew had pleaded no contest to a charge of evading income taxes in 1967, and U.S. District Judge Walter Hoffman had sentenced him to three years on probation and a \$10,000 fine.

Back to the ball game. The Cincinnati Reds scored a run, unearned.

On Capitol Hill, the Senate Watergate committee had reconvened after lunch to hear testimony on political skullduggery in the 1972 presidential campaign, but the press and some of the committee staff quickly gathered in the corridor outside where the radio and television people were getting the Agnew news on lines to their offices.

"We may as well close down here," a television technician said. "There's no way we're going to get this thing on the air tonight."

Agnew's statement to Judge Hoffman's court came in on the wire about 3 o'clock. He said his decision to resign and plead no contest "rests on my firm belief that the public interest requires swift disposition of the problems which are facing me."

The Cincinnati Reds tied up the baseball game, 2-2, in the 5th inning. Agnew's statement continued: "I admit that I did receive payments during the year 1967, which were not expended for political purposes and that, therefore, these payments were income taxable to me in that year and that I so knew."

An announcer at Shea Stadium said the scoreboard had flashed a message thanking Mayor Lindsay for diverting airplanes away from the stadium on this crucial day.

The game was interrupted on television by Douglas Kiker of NBC News, who recapitulated the Agnew story and reminded everyone that President Nixon was empowered by the 25th Amendment to appoint a successor, subject to confirmation by Congress.

At the White House, Ron Ziegler released copies of Agnew's one-sentence letter to Kissinger, his three-paragraph letter to the President, and the President's "Dear Ted" reply.

Sen. Barry Goldwater sent a statement to the press gallery saying Agnew had been "treated shamefully by persons in responsible government positions."

Willie Mays, pinch-hitting for the Mets with the bases loaded, hit a ball that bounced so high in front of the plate that a run scored before it came down. An announcer spoke of miracles.

The wire said the stock market had declined sharply.

NBC interrupted the game to recapitulate the Agnew story briefly.

The Mets won it, 7-2 and NBC switched to the American League playoff in progress.

Sen. Russell Long sent a statement to the press gallery saying: "Democracy is like a raft. It won't sink but you always have your feet wet."

(RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH)

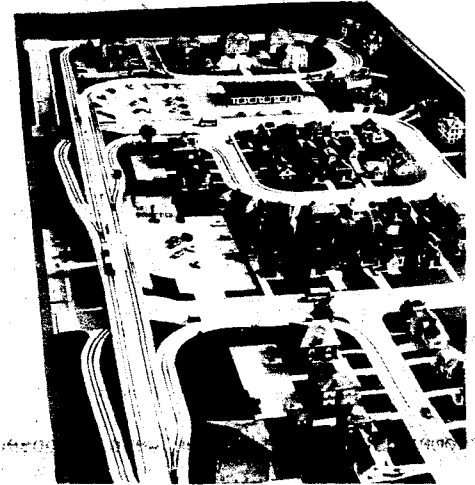
How Toledo does it

WHILE Washington is pouring \$3 billion plus into a mass transit system that is the product of the best 19th century technological thinking, the Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority is looking ahead. It has designed a transit system that combines the best of rail and bus transit. Called BVT, for Bimodal Transit Vehicle, the system uses vehicles that can either be operated in tandem along automated concrete roadbeds or driven along conventional streets individually. A unit can be driven up a ramp onto the automated roadway to be coupled to a train for a fast, driverless trip downtown.

TARTA has built an operating model of the system which it is showing at state conventions and fairs. According to TARTA general manager Charles F. Whitten, quoted in *Metropolitan* magazine, "The purpose of the display is to educate opinion leaders as well as the general public that a genuine alternative to bus and rail does exist. Our next step is to construct a full-scale test facility here in Toledo adapting various phases of automation to a convention bus. BTV riders will one day be afforded all the amenities of rail rapid transit — the speed, the comfort, the prestige — but spared the time-consuming and inconvenient intermodal transfers inherent of rail. The labor economies of rail and the flexibility of the bus are thus joined in one mode."

Toledo is on to something important. Such a system would reduce the

discomforts and delays of transfers. It would permit flexibility in the capacity of the transit system based on need. It would reduce labor costs while increasing the possibility of mass transit penetration into neighborhoods that might not otherwise be served. Whether the particular system designed by TARTA works out or not, it is clear that the people in Toledo understand how to go about constructing a mass transit system. Meanwhile, Metro clings to an incredibly expensive subway system combined with single-sized bus behemoths that can only be operated efficiently with rush-hour loads. And the public pays the price (a \$13 million deficit for Metrobus alone next year) for Metro's archaic views on how to get from one place to the next.



EXTERIOR MAINTENANCE LTD.

EXPERIENCED OUTDOOR CLEANING SPECIALISTS:

1. Concrete floors, garages, steps, etc. (degreased & cleaned)
2. Screens and storm windows scrubbed and washed
3. Exterior & interior window cleaning
4. Painted surfaces (cleaned & protected)
5. Porches & floors (waxed & polished)
6. Brass & metallic surfaces polished with non-abrasive anti-tarnish cleaners
7. Brick washing
8. General janitorial contracting

Additional Services: Interior work provided if requested. Rug shampooing.

WE USE ONLY THE FINEST QUALITY INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH PRODUCTS to clean and protect the surfaces on your property. On all painted surfaces we spray a special silicone coating to protect these surfaces from heat, dirt and rain, saving you the expense of having your house painted for years to come. We have an expert crew well experienced in all facets of exterior and interior cleaning and maintenance.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER SERVICES WHICH WE ARE EQUIPPED TO PROVIDE, BUT ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO LIST IN THIS SHORT ADVERTISEMENT. Give us a call and let us know what you need. And we will supply an estimate with no obligation on your part.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PHONE 622-1817

THE DC Gazette is an alternative monthly newspaper. We welcome articles, although we cannot, unfortunately, pay for them. Articles of 1000 words or less stand the best chance of being published. We also welcome letters to the editor, photographs, and announcements. Our deadlines are:

2nd Tuesday: Feature articles
3rd Tuesday: Ads, announcements

DC GAZETTE, 109 8th St. NE 20002
543-5850

BOOKS BY GAZETTE WRITERS

JOEL SIEGEL

VAL LEWTON: THE REALITY OF TERROR. Viking Press, 1973. \$6.95 hardback, \$2.75 paperback. Available at Discount Books, Brentano's and the Nickelodeon.

JAMES RIDGEWAY

THE LAST PLAY: THE STRUGGLE TO MONOPOLIZE THE WORLD'S ENERGY RESOURCES. Dutton 1973. \$10.

CHUCK STONE

TELL IT LIKE IT IS. Trident 1968
BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA. Bobbs-Merrill 1968 hardback; Dell 1969 paperback.

KING STRUT. Bobbs-Merrill 1970.

LARRY CUBAN

TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE: TEACHING IN THE INNER CITY (Free Press, 1970)

YOUTH AS A MINORITY (National Council for Social Studies) 1972

BLACK MAN IN AMERICA (Scott, Foresman, 1964; Revised 1971)

PROMISE OF AMERICA (Scott, Foresman 1971) Philip Roden co-author.

AREA NOTES

ONE WAY TO GET MORE PEOPLE ON THE BUSES IS TO TELL THEM where they go. But the Yellow Pages no longer carries a route map and Metro hasn't done anything to make the information easily available. . . If businesses, organizations and government would include the bus routes to their locations on all printed matter it would help. For an example, see our masthead on page 3. . . THE CAPITOL HILL ACTION GROUP has elected Michael Westgate as its new president. Westgate works for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. . . HERE'S A HAPPY THOUGHT to consider while waiting for your bus. According to a recent inventory of buses in this country, the DC area has the greatest number per capita (73 buses for every 100,000 people) of any of the 25 largest urban areas. . . OUT IN SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA, the city manager rented four bikes to be used by city officials. Now there's the answer to Jack Nevius' transportation problems.

MARYLAND REPRESENTATIVES GUDE AND SARBANES each got perfect scores on the League of Conservation Voters tally sheet. Larry Hogan got only 40. . . THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION, William Press, fought vigorously and effectively against home rule as executive vice president of the Board of Trade. It's probably the worst local appointment Nixon has made yet. . . HARRIET TAYLOR is the new head of the local ADA. . . MONROE FREEDMAN, longtime activist lawyer, has been named dean of Hofstra Law School. . . THE CONGRESSMEN WHO PRAY TOGETHER ETC: Walter Fauntroy and Larry Hogan were on the list of congressmen inviting Billy Graham to hold a crusade in Washington.

A YEAR AGO 16-year-old Gregory Coleman grabbed a bike downtown and ran off with it. The bike had been planted by police and officer Charles Pender shot and killed the boy. In response to a half-million dollar damage suit filed by the boy's mother, Pender filed papers with Superior Court in which he claims that Coleman "assumed the risk of serious bodily injury or death by committing a felony in the District of Columbia and attempting to escape from lawful prosecution." Bike theft apparently is a capital crime.

THE DC TUBERCULOSIS AND RESPIRATORY DISEASE ASSOCIATION has changed its name to the DC Lung Association. It's about time. Just trying to say the old name in one breath could bring on a case of asthma.

ALTHOUGH THE FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS PLAN is being praised as a design that "limits" development, the plan actually permits excessive development of the area. Under the plan, for example, rush hour traffic flow is expected to double. Since Ben Gilbert is going around citing the Friendship Heights experience as an example of citizens and government working together to solve a problem, you can be sure that the developers got enough of what they wanted. . . THE WASHINGTON SURVEY of the Bureau of Social Science Research found recently that 62% of Washingtonians favor home rule, 11% favor statehood, 18% liked the status quo and the rest were either undecided or held no opinion.

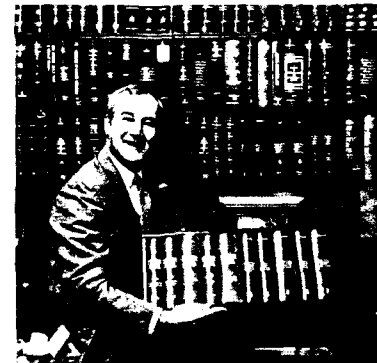
FOR THE SECOND TIME in seven years, the Gazette was late off the presses last issue. The first time it happened, a few years back, we got a call from a truck driver at the Montgomery Press the day we were supposed to be printed saying the press was going out of business. The driver wanted to know whether we knew of any jobs. We hustled around and got the paper printed a few days late up in Baltimore. This September, three days before our layout sheets were due, we got a call from the foreman at the Alexandria Journal saying that because of the newsprint shortage they were doing no more outside jobs effective immediately. We thought that was lights out for us, but fortunately the Carroll County Times, up in Westminster, Maryland, kindly took us in and we were able to come out just a few days late. Our new printer says he's got enough paper to last until February. What happens then we don't know, but we're going to keep coming to you one way or t'other. We're even thinking of saving old McDonald's hamburger bags to print on if things really get tight. It seems unlikely that America will ever run out of them.

SHORTLY AFTER OUR STORY on the way the Maryland School of Art & Design uses artists for fund-raising purposes appeared, MSAD sent out a letter to artists saying that it had changed the rules of its 1973 Maryland Open Art Show, adding a provision that "artists whose work is totally rejected will be refunded \$8 of the \$10 entry fee if they do not wish to become an MSAD associate."

SCHOOLS CONT'D

schools and kids as the only vehicle for fulfilling their needs...I really feel we've got an atmosphere now that says we can do it and now is the time. We've got a superintendent, who, from the interviews and from everything I've been able to read and find out about her, believes in the very thing we've all been hollering about - the difference in the classroom.

personally yours with...
for you. An opulent beauty to...
most elegant clothes. The unusual...
off the squared-off corners that outline...
graceful initials. About 2 1/2" wide.
No. A2369P "Marcasite" Monogram Pin \$5.98



HAVE A COMPLETE SOUND LIBRARY WITHOUT BOOKS! Impossible you say! Not with these fabulous library panels! They are real, superb quality, book bindings framed in walnut finished wood and attach to any wall instantly with self contained super tape. Decorate a den, impress friends with the classics! Have a row or do a wall, 10 different models available, each is 11" x 25".
No. F3264 Library Panel \$7.95
Set of Two with Different Titles \$14.98
Set of Four with Different Titles \$28.95

cook
chron
No. E6
No. E623
No. E624 M.



BUBBLE BIRD
have a ball nibb
sistant plastic
at the four por
proof, this roac
2 lbs. of seed
special filling
No. E3139 B

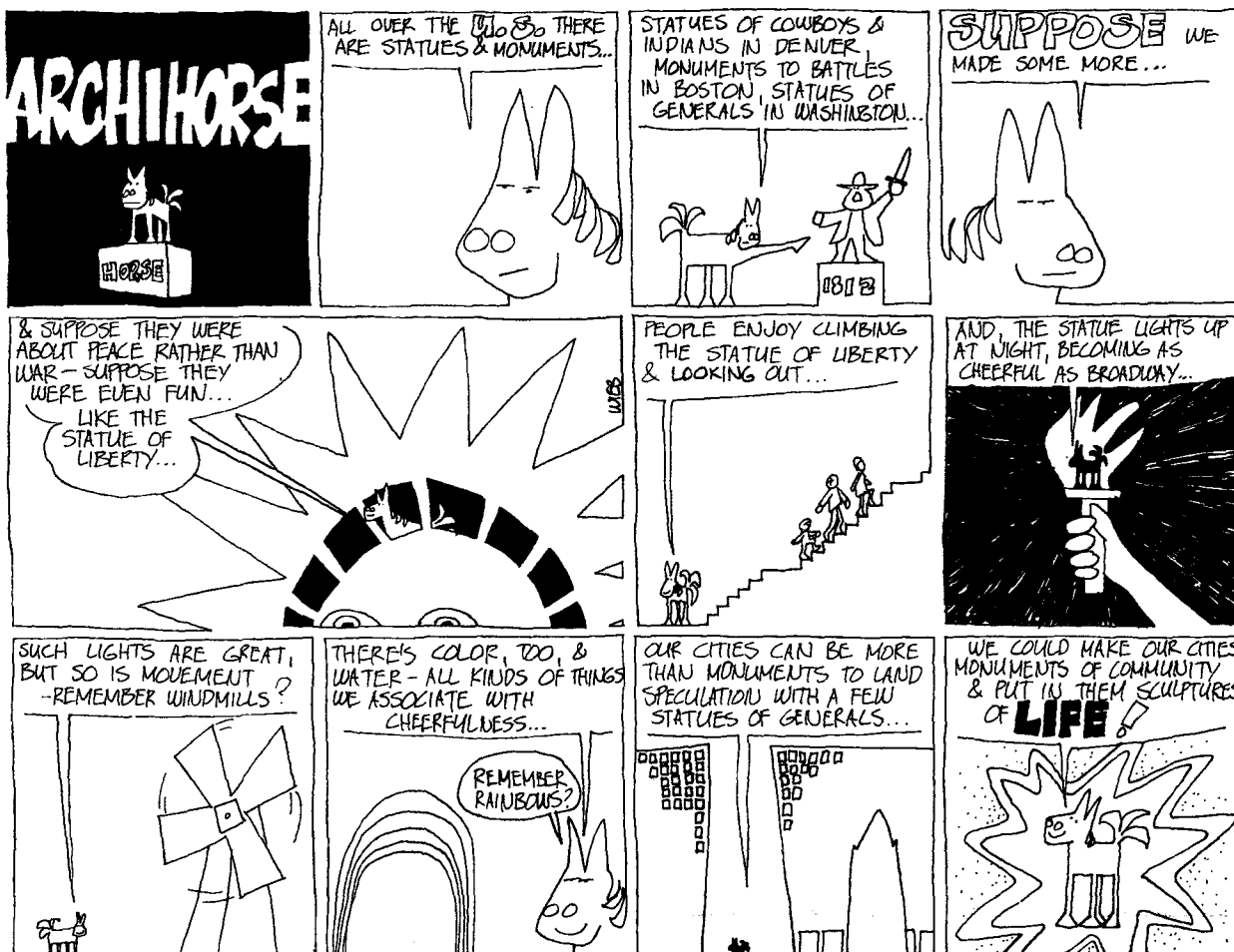
"I maintain an institution of education ought to be about the delivery of education for our kids. . . [Money and things] are important, but if we spend all of our time concentrating on this, it makes me wonder what we do think out institution is about - education or accounting? What are we running, a banking and currency institution, or an educational institution?"

For Ms. Simmons all levels of the school system are accountable for the quality of education. "But," she continues, "you can't have accountability without communication." And without communication, decentralization will not work. "Decentralization is immanent. I maintain that an adaptation of the charette process should be used. It enables communication and dissemination of information so that folks have understanding - new knowledge and new information as opposed to 'I think I wish,' and 'I hope I thought.' You can't have people making good decisions in a vacuum. They have to have a data base - information. . . There have to be whole new lines of communication and whole new levels of trust. They only way you can build trust levels is through communication. As an example, I don't see why we can't have weekly articles in the newspapers and a weekly agenda printed as they do for Congress."

As a long-time advocate of decentralization, Ms. Simmons views the future role of the board as functioning like a state board setting up minimal standards of certification, pay etc. and less involved in the immediate administration of the schools. As she conceives decentralization, the actual running of the schools would rest in elected local boards which would in turn select an area superintendent. The local board would determine staffing patterns, curriculum and carry out the educational mandates of its citizenry on a workable level.

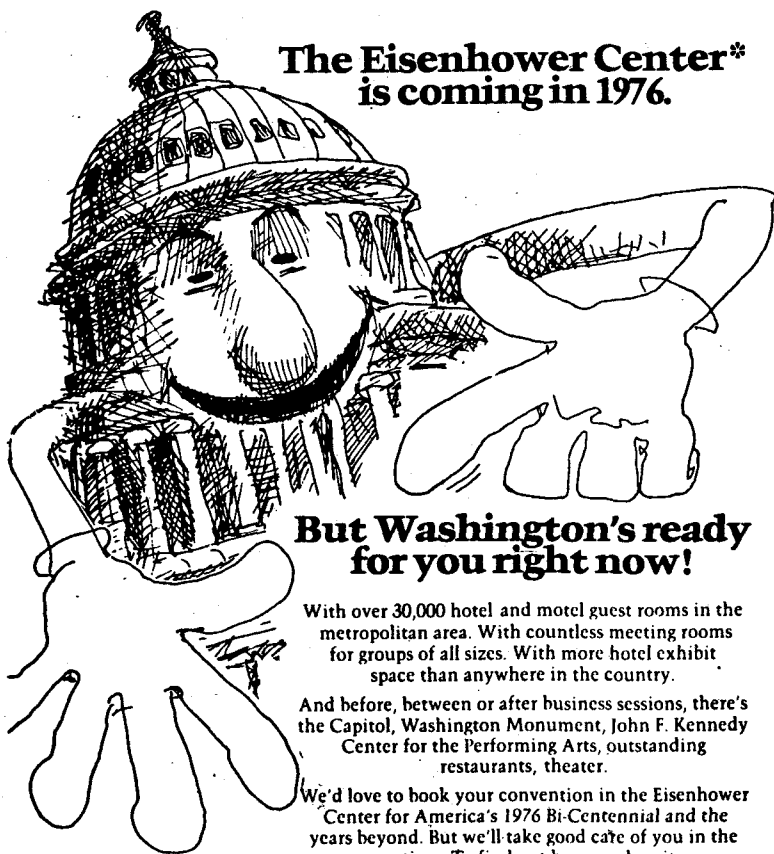
The difficulty, as she perceives it, will be with the currently politicized egos of the board when it begins the decentralization process. "I think that they are rational people and if decentralization is made absolutely and simplistically clear, then they are going to have to ask themselves the question of whether they want to put their anal need for power over the delivery of good services. And when they realize that that's the kind of vote they have to cast, that they can't hedge, that it's a clean, clear issue - are we after the delivery of good services? - then we will have to relinquish power; and that's when I count on their rationality."

Outspoken and critical as she is of District education, Ms. Simmons is basically optimistic. She feels that the board should set priorities and make sure they are implemented. The new superintendent, in her view, is a doer who has known success and should be given the opportunity to implement her programs here. She acknowledges the limitations of the board but also recognizes its strengths. "It's time," she has frequently said, "for the board to start setting policy, and get out of the business of running the schools." With the new superintendent, she feels that the board now has that chance, and she wants to be part of it.



Convention crisis?

The ads tell
a different story



The Eisenhower Center*
is coming in 1976.

But Washington's ready
for you right now!

With over 30,000 hotel and motel guest rooms in the metropolitan area. With countless meeting rooms for groups of all sizes. With more hotel exhibit space than anywhere in the country.

And before, between or after business sessions, there's the Capitol, Washington Monument, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, outstanding restaurants, theater.

We'd love to hook your convention in the Eisenhower Center for America's 1976 Bi-Centennial and the years beyond. But we'll take good care of you in the meantime. To find out how good, write:

Washington Area Convention
and Visitors Bureau
1129 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone (202) 659-6400

* 300,000 sq. ft. exhibit hall, 35 meeting rooms, seating for 12,800

R.F.K. STADIUM

ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL
MAJOR LEAGUE STADIUMS

- GOOD FOR
ADMISSION TO:
- REDSKIN FOOTBALL
 - MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL
 - RODEOS
 - MUSIC FESTIVALS
 - EXHIBITIONS
 - SPORTS EVENTS

hottest tickets
in town!

D.C. ARMORY

OVER 150,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLEXIBLE SPACE,
WITH EXPERT STAFF AND FACILITIES

- GOOD FOR
ADMISSION TO:
- CONVENTIONS
 - EXHIBITS
 - SHOWS
 - CIRCUSES
 - BOXING MATCHES
 - DANCES
 - BANQUETS



DISTRICT of COLUMBIA ARMORY BOARD

Parking Facilities for 12,500 Vehicles
2001 EAST CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003
(Area Code 202) 547-9077.

Robert H. Sigholtz, Mgr.

IF IT'S BIG ENOUGH ... IMPORTANT
ENOUGH FOR THE NATION'S CAPITAL,
HERE'S WHERE YOU'LL FIND IT!
WASHINGTON'S LARGEST, OLDEST,
AND MOST POPULAR COMBINED
SHOW PLACE! YOUR TICKETS TO
GREAT EVENTS ... INDOORS OR
OUTDOORS ALL YEAR ROUND.

CENTER CONT'D

up its approval of the project by the first week in November, one would imagine that it would be possible to find out a few relevant details. As this is written, however, one week before a public hearing on the center, final figures on costs and revenues were not available. "The consultants are still working them up," I was told. There were other uncertainties: the size of the largest meeting rooms had not been determined; it was not known whether the bonds to finance the project would be taxable or not. So less than a month before the city was to okay the most expensive building in its history, it didn't know a surprising number of critical facts.

This is, unfortunately, in keeping with the history of the center. When the Ike site was originally designed, it was to include a combination convention center and sports arena at a land and construction cost of \$75 million. According to a report by Booze, Allen & Hamilton, which provided the basic justifications for going ahead with the project, the combined operation was expected to lose \$3.1 million a year including expenses and debt service. If, however, one accepted BAH's cheery projections of what all the added conventioners would spend in DC, the resulting tax revenue would have netted the city \$2.8 million annually over the convention center loss.

The figures were suspect. Not only did the expected tax benefits appear inflated, but the report failed to take into account the real costs of removing businesses and homes to make way for the center, of increased pollution and traffic, or of putting another convention center in competition with existing facilities. Finally, it glossed over the fact that while there were many conventions that needed more or better space there were also many cities competing to provide that space. There was no ground for assuming that simply because Washington built a convention center, it would be a success. Increasingly, the con-

vention business was becoming a buyers' market.

There was another problem with the Booze Allen report. Its projects were based on a combined convention center/sports arena. Subsequent to publication of the report, however, Abe Pollin's Largo venture sheered off half the center and half of its projected income as well.

One might have thought, given a development of this import, that it would have been worthwhile to make a new study of the economics and location of a convention center/without sports arena, especially since Booze Allen had stated that "Basic convention requirements are for a large exhibit hall and assembly area (our emphasis) supported by meeting rooms, dining capacity, and other facilities." Booze Allen called for "a large multi-purpose assembly area to accommodate 12,000 persons in an acoustically adequate, enclosed structure with excellent line-of-sight visibility." It went on to note that "Since the seating capacity requirement for sporting and entertainment events is approximately 17,500 permanent seats, convention and auditorium requirements would be satisfied by an arena of this size."

We take you now to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Center, 1973 version. The largest meeting room apparently will be made by opening up the partitions that create smaller meeting, providing space that may seat no more than the banquet halls of the Sheraton Park or Washington Hilton. In lopping off the sports arena, the District lost the ability to attract many large conventions — a major excuse for building the center in the first place. Given that Booze Allen had projected that even with the sports arena seating, the proposed convention center would be too small for 35% of the large conventions expected by 1980, it looks like we will now be competing not with New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia, but with Cincinnati, Richmond, Baltimore, Norfolk and the Washington Hilton.

The problem is that you cannot simply cut a project like this in half and then use the same rationale for going ahead with it. It be-

comes an entirely new enterprise. Not only are the changed economics ignored in the plan, but the question of location is passed over as well. An elaborate methodology was constructed that led the consultants, Congress and the city to assume that Mount Vernon Square was the ideal location for the combined convention center/sports arena. Where is the similar evaluation of alternative locations for the much smaller convention center? Except for a rehash of the Booze Allen report in the Ike Center environmental impact statement, it doesn't exist. Because Mount Vernon was considered the best place for a project requiring 25 acres, is it also the best place for a project half that large? The city feels no obligation to prove it.

The convention center will cost the city double what Booze Allen estimated it would cost as part of a combined center. This is partially because Booze Allen proposed to cut land acquisition expenses to the bone by permitting the center to engage in a little real estate speculation adjacent to the site, which was probably illegal if potentially lucrative. The result is that the land costs are about \$17.5 million more than Booze Allen predicted. But even allowing for that, the building will cost about 30% more than originally estimated. This may seem reasonable considering inflation over the past two years, but it raises an interesting speculation as to what the cost will be three years from now when the building is to be completed. And if the city is held to the \$65 million, what more will have to be cut out of the already semi-shell design to stay within the limit?

Following the floating figures on the convention center is no easy task but the latest, (and by no means recent or necessarily reliable) being quoted at the District Building are these:

By 1978, the center is expected to bring in \$1.15 million a year in revenues (down considerably from the \$2 million a year estimated in the BAH report). Expenses in 1968 are expected to run \$1.65 million, producing a net operating deficit of a half million dollars. Added to this loss will be the \$5 million plus

THE COMPETITION

Louisville's more than just another pretty place.

It's one of the nation's most popular convention sites, hosting over 500 conventions a year. It's a town with the people and the places to insure a great time...and the facilities to insure a successful convention or meeting.

Where Else But Louisville?

The Kentucky Exposition Center is just two minutes from an airport serviced by 8,095 airline seats daily.

- 531,000 Sq. Ft. of exhibit space all under one roof on the ground floor
- Paved parking for 27,000 cars adjacent to its 24 buildings
- A main arena that can handle up to 20,000 people or partition off into tailor-made display space

- Small, versatile meeting rooms available
- Fine food service; escalators and an elevator big enough to hoist a car

Open by '76! A \$20 million downtown exhibition center with another 100,000 Sq. Ft. of exhibit space and 25 more meeting rooms.

These are only a few of the things Lew Tingley, at the Louisville Convention Bureau, can talk to you about. He won't let you forget, either, that Louisville is within an easy day's drive of more than 15,000,000 people.

Call him when you're in the mood to "talk convention". He speaks the

in 'C' ar

The 'C' ar
imag
piece to
little Old We
of Phoenix, Sc.
of Arizona.

With a brand new \$21
Convention Center, holding
feet of floor space and a
foot exhibition hall, your

tion can carve ou

More people
give Rochester
the business
every year.

GET ON THE RIGHT TRACK—AT IND.
New Expo Center acclaimed by Association executives
as the Ultimate in Convention Facilities.

Exhibitors have requested it and we are providing it. Our "Exposition Workers" concept eliminates jurisdictional disputes, allows exhibitors to carry in materials, erect his own display and offers distinct advantages to show managers as well. The Center will handle your electrical hook-up requirements, too—most inexpensively and efficiently.

And we have the numbers... 38 function rooms including 2 complimentary VIP hotel suites, fabulous "500" Ballroom and hall offering 123,000 sq. ft. of exhibit space or seating up to 12,000. Huge kitchen offers all types of food service for up to 8,000.

How do you
make a great
convention
center twice
as great?

You make it
twice the
size.

And that's

The sun and surf are
free. So is our 2000-
seat civic center.

When your group books a minimum of 500 delegates at beach motels for two nights, we'll give you free use of our 2000-seat civic center that can accommodate up to six separate meetings at a

We'll give you free registration equipment, personnel to man it and a free housing bureau service and reservation forms.

We'll give you a 24-hour on-call staff to handle your detail work, arrange side tours, or whatever.

All this free plus white beaches, surf, sun, swimming, championship golf, tennis, fishing, night life and reasonable rates from 150 excellent motels and hotels.

Write or call Robert Whitney, Tourist Development Division, P.O. Box 89, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23458 703/428-8000.

stul convention address.

We have
an opening
for a smart business
executive.

And if you're traveling to Los Angeles or planning a meeting here, you qualify. Because the brand new Los Angeles Marriott hotel is now open. With over a thousand beautiful rooms and suites. And meeting rooms for groups from 10 to 2000 — 40,000 sq. feet of meeting and exhibit space all on one floor. And all the style and service you've come to expect from the Marriott name. Free Mercedes bus pick-up at the airport door, a unique swim-up bar and seven superb restaurants and lounges.

We have a brochure for you. For the facts about meeting and the full range of facilities contained in size of 500,000 sq. ft. the asking. So please

For additional information, write or call:
Norman Litz, Executive Director,
Miami Beach Convention Center,
1700 Washington Avenue,
Miami Beach, Florida 33139
Telephone: (305) 673-7311.

Norman H. Ericksen,
Executive Director,
Beach Convention Bureau,
on of the Miami Beach
Developer Authority,
venteenth
Beach
one

For more information, write or call:
Norman Litz, Executive Director,
Miami Beach Convention Center,
1700 Washington Avenue,
Miami Beach, Florida 33139
Telephone: (305) 673-7311.

For more information, write or call:
Norman Litz, Executive Director,
Miami Beach Convention Center,
1700 Washington Avenue,
Miami Beach, Florida 33139
Telephone: (305) 673-7311.

For more information, write or call:
Norman Litz, Executive Director,
Miami Beach Convention Center,
1700 Washington Avenue,
Miami Beach, Florida 33139
Telephone: (305) 673-7311.

VALLEY OF
CONVEN

Where else?

For more information, write or call:
Norman Litz, Executive Director,
Miami Beach Convention Center,
1700 Washington Avenue,
Miami Beach, Florida 33139
Telephone: (305) 673-7311.

And your next convention
conference or sales meeting
on a floating Greek Island

Greek Line would like to invite your group to attend
unconventional convention. A working meeting/cruise
aboard one of our luxury liners, the 23,000 ton TSS OI
the 26,300 ton TSS Queen Anna Maria.

Unique
Is ready
For you!

Our big (323,032 sq. ft.) beautiful new Convention Center is so well designed, so functional that it can accommodate meetings and conventions all the way from 50 to 4500 people. And it's all under one roof! There are banquet facilities for 3000 at one sitting and an adjacent parking lot for 1200 cars. In designing the hall, we've brought a big share of the "wide open" feeling has been designed into the facilities. From the floor of the skylight, the only thing that separates you from the blue sky above.

For Conventions, Meetings
MAIN AUDITORIUM seats 3000. 2500 in fixed theater-style seats. CONVENTION LOUNGE on the garden level is centrally located to all parts of the building. Ideal for registrations. PARKING for 1200 cars adjacent to the Center. SIXTEEN MEETING ROOMS accommodate meetings from 25 to 600. 3000 at one sitting. 4500 theater-style.

Exhibits
TWO EXHIBIT HALLS on one level with over 60,000 sq. ft. of space. Exhibit areas have water, sewage, and

ALL THIS AND MORE
Civic Auditorium nearby
trained assistants to help
airlines; located at junction
7500 first-class motel-hotel
historic and scenic

McCormick Place

The Nation's Meeting Place

VIRGINIA BEACH



f-STOP Photos by JEB

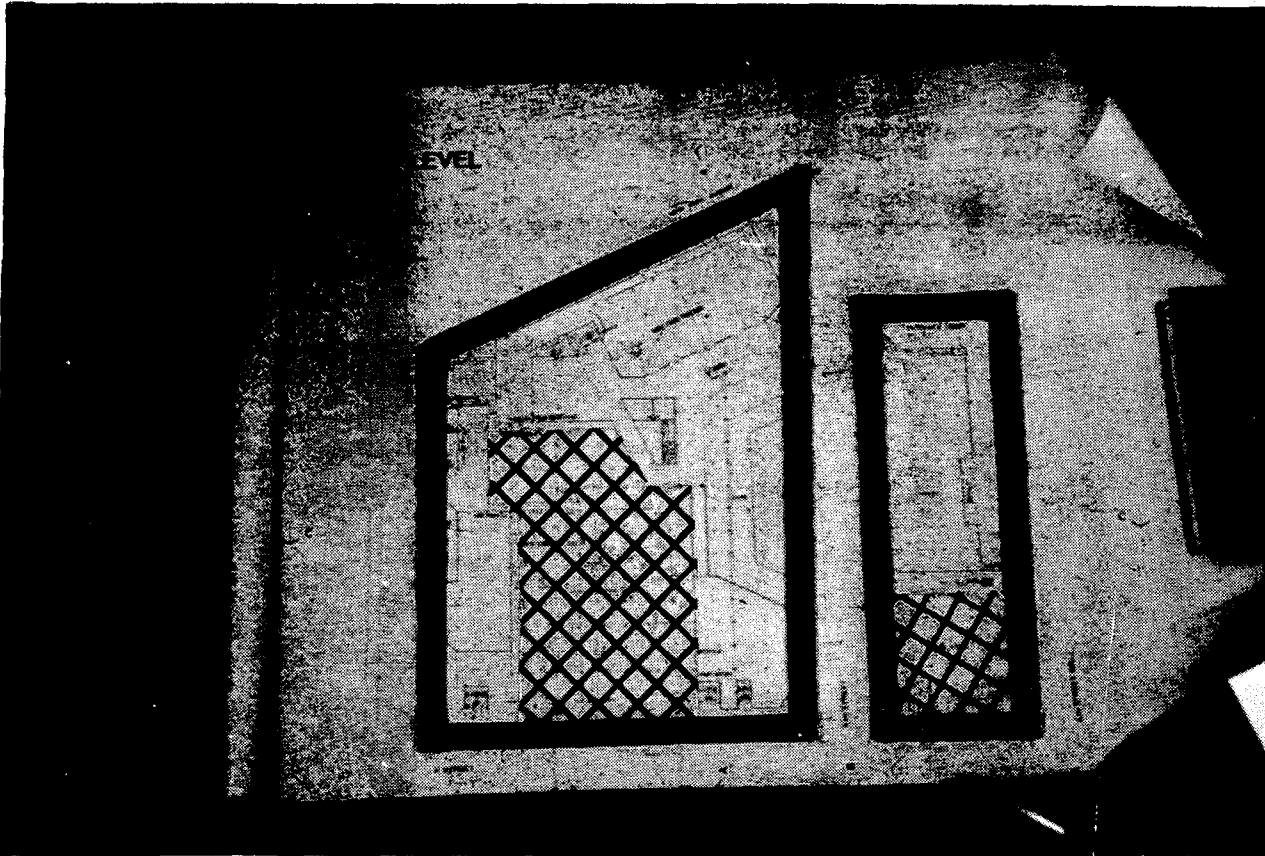


JEB was born in Southeastern Virginia, moved to the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C., to attend high school, then to the University of Maryland for college and to the University of California for graduate work in politics. He became involved in the movement for women's liberation and became involved with intellectual and artistic means of communication through photography. After graduation, he worked in construction and nuclear power. In 1972, he founded the Photography Local, a weekly publication in the Washington State. A few months later, he moved from smalltown Maryland to Washington, D.C., where he has many friends on Capitol Hill. His work is featured in a set of photographs that once can sense a sense of press, through a concern with women's liberation.



ly 30 years
ngton. After
suburbs for
ussets for
For graduate
returned to D.C.
the movement
Frustrated
is and verbal
Jeb turned to
ar of self-in-
jobs as a free-
l into a job as
of the Cornwall
er in New York
, Jeb returned
merica to her
. Some of them
ry sensitive
king at them,
mmittment to ex-
phy, her deep
their lives.
LAND FREEMAN





THE hatched areas above show some of the areas of the Eisenhower Center that will still be unfinished after the city has spent \$65 million on its construction. Labeled on drawings as "Future Meeting Rooms," "Future Kitchen" and "Future Shops," they comprise a good portion of the ground floor. In addition, the exhibition floor will be largely a shell and not the multipurpose facility alleged.

in payments. This, if you are willing to accept the city's guess, will be reduced by \$3.6 million in anticipated tax benefits to the District. Thus, using the city's own figures, you come up with an annual net loss to the city of around \$2 million.

Bad as this sounds, it may be considerably worse. The secondary benefits supposedly accruing from convention centers are often illusory. As the Washington Ecology Center notes in its answer to the Ike site environmental impact statement, "Consider the section along Connecticut Avenue NW where the Sheraton Park, Shoreham and Washington Hilton Hotels are located. It is impossible to get a low-cost meal or a hamburger in that area after 11 p.m. What contribution to the city's night life, and 24-hour-a-day activities do these convention facilities make then? The only hamburger shop in the area was demolished for a public project, the Metro. This area has the highest concentration of conventioners and visitors of any part of Washington and yet it has not 'come alive' to take a memorable quote from Mayor-Commissioner Walter E. Washington. We have scant hope that this area will not be doomed to surviving on Washington DC souvenir pens and its people will not be reduced to being hot dog vendors and maintenance personnel and car hops. We are not encouraged to believe anything else even with Mayor Washington's assurance that 'there will be thousands of people for service jobs and in the maintenance field and in other areas.'

The returns from other cities that have embarked on convention centers are not encouraging. A study prepared by none other than Downtown Progress and submitted to the House Public Buildings Subcommittee in February 1972 noted that "Convention center/sports arena operations are usually economically self-sufficient." The survey's details, however, failed to back up the conclusion. Here are some of the results from a questionnaire Downtown Progress sent to other cities with similar facilities:

The cities were asked whether civic center revenue met capital and/or operating costs:

Operating Costs
 "All," "Complete," "Only:" 5
 "Eighty-five percent" 1
 Blank, "All items Budgeted,"
 "?" or
 "Not Available" 4

Capital Costs
 "Paid up," "All" or "Complete" 3
 "All items budgeted" 1
 Blanks, question marks or "Not available" 6

Do convention centers create new jobs and increase retail sales?

"Excellent," "Good" or "Yes" 3
 "Some," "Indefinite," blank or
 "Not Available" 7

Do convention centers add property tax revenues?

"Even" 1
 "Indefinite," blank or "Not Available" 9

Do convention centers add sales tax revenues?

"Good" 1
 "Fluctuates," blank or "Not Available" 9

Do convention centers add other tax revenues?

"Hotel and motel tax" 1
 "Fluctuates" 1
 Blanks 8

Said the Ecology Center in its statement: "It must be assumed that if Downtown Progress had been able to provide definitive answers proving that the Convention Center will be an economic boon it would have done so. After all, Downtown Progress is the prime booster for the Convention Center."

But that's just the money side. There are a host of other problems associated with the planned center. It will destroy homes and businesses and split up Chinatown. Such results could be avoided by building the center somewhere else such as on the site of the old Navy Munitions Building or in the parking lot behind the District Building. Such a move would also save the city \$19 million in land acquisition costs.

The center project is based in part on the supposed sanctity of the downtown urban renewal plan, a plan which has never been examined for its environmental impact. As the Ecology Center points out: "How can an environmental impact statement be prepared by the National Capital Planning Commission on the convention center, since it is a project being carried out" as part of a larger plan for which there is no environmental impact statement?

The center is being planned at a time when similar facilities are being built all over the country based on consultant reports estimating the potential convention trade. How many conventions projected for Washington are also being projected as the justification for convention centers in other cities? How many conventions a year will the National Education Association have to hold to make all the consultant reports come true? Are we in a situation similar to New York, where a number of major conventions that had been cited as justification for a major facility there subsequently denied they had any intentions of coming to New York?

The center is going to cause relocation problems which the city can't meet.

The center will add tens of thousands of waste water a day to the area's already over-taxed sewage capacity. Even the center's environmental impact statement admits that "there could be an undetermined, but presumably temporary lag between the completion of the Civic Center and the completion of improved water supply, storm and sewage facilities." And the Environmental Protection Agency has warned that it might seek court action to prevent a civic center sewage hookup if the added capacity is not there.

With as many as 25,000 people a day using the facility, the center will add considerably to pollution and traffic congestion. Forty per-

cent of those coming to the center for shows will come by car, according to the city estimates. And while the city manages to mitigate their effect by conveniently assuming an average of four people per car, an admitted parking demand of 3500 spaces suggests that the impact will not be minor, especially since only 100 spaces are provided. Yet of five alternative sites considered, the chosen location ranked 2nd in carbon monoxide readings, 1st in sulfur dioxide, 2nd in nitrogen dioxide and 2nd in particulate matter. Further the center will undoubtedly be used as an excuse for going ahead with a crosstown expressway.



And while the center has been touted as adding to the round-the-clock life of the city, the experience with such facilities is that they tend to be primarily daytime institutions. Those who come at night for a boat or camping show will move in and out of town as rapidly as the suburbanites sneaking in for an evening at the Kennedy Center.

If there is a case for the convention center, the city has yet to make it. It is obvious, even a number of city officials close to the project will admit so privately, that the convention center is at best of uncertain benefit. It is being forced on the city as another payoff to the economic interests that have gutted the downtown in the name of downtown progress.

It is sad that the last president we had who really didn't want to be king should be honored by a project whose only justification is the imperious whim of economic despots. But then it isn't really Ike who is being honored. You see, the latest estimate is that the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Center will be open for business beginning in Fiscal Year 1977. Fiscal Year 1977 begins three days before July 4, 1976. So it turns out that the word "Memorial" doesn't refer to Ike at all. It modifies "Bicentennial."

\$600,000 PAYOFF?

ONE of the most disturbing aspects of the civic center is the proposed joint loan of \$600,000 by 14 of the city's banks to do the planning work.

Funds to do site planning and cost estimates are always a part of any city capital budget. This case should be no exception. The money is borrowed by the city from the Treasury at well below the prime interest rate. In order to top the Treasury, each of the bankers must be willing to lend the city about \$43,000 at well below what it charges the general public and what the bank itself must pay for the money.

Given today's money market, this arrangement leads to the following conclusions:

The city's bankers have joined together to monopolize interest rates in DC because they have shown that they do work in consort and do have funds available below what they have been charging or;

this so-called loan is nothing more than a political bribe to get the commissioner and council to build the center. The U.S. Attorney's office and the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department should investigate this apparent collusion and attempt to buy city hall.

- C.B.

THE ARTS

BOOKS

RICHARD KING

RACISM AND MENTAL HEALTH

by Charles V. Willie, Bernard M. Kramer
and Bertram S. Brown
U. of Pittsburgh Press, 1973

NEITHER mental health nor racism is easy to define despite the frequency with which both terms are currently employed. One could argue that the two terms obscure more than they reveal and have become mere signals for knee-jerk reactions. Accuse someone of being a racist and he is expected to slink off in disgrace. Imputations about one's mental health may cost him his job or, if the evil phrase is registered at the right place, may land him in the local or state mental institution.

Nevertheless both terms enjoy wide though debased currency and we are probably stuck with them. The stated concern of *Racism and Mental Health* is to investigate the two "problems" separately and together; the result is a mixed bag of sound hypotheses and mere rant, cogent insights and jargon-ridden banalities. All in all the collected essays are something of a disappointment coming as they do from the mental health establishment. No novelist or historian is included among the contributors and the result is a solid but conventionally "wise" group of essays, in effect summarizing the existing knowledge without daring or turning up much new.

The essays do represent a certain diversity and thus serve to remind the layman of the various and complex ways mental health and racism may be linked. The coupling of the two terms may refer to the sense in which racism is an expression of mental illness or the effects of racism on those who embody it (brutalized sensibilities and incipient paranoia toward the other) or the direct workings of racism on those who are its denigrated objects (self-hate and passivity) or the indirect but crucial effects of racism involving exclusion from economic and social benefits and inadequate or obtuse treatment for emotional problems.

Moreover we learn not surprisingly that blacks and other minorities have always received the short end of the stick in treatment as well as certification of psychiatrists. Even



THE NEGRO ENSEMBLE Company's "River Niger" comes to the National Nov. 6. (Bert Andrews photo)

during slavery it was often claimed that because blacks showed a lower rate of mental illness, they were obviously happy in their condition. Later the words to this melancholy tune were changed, but the tune stayed the same.

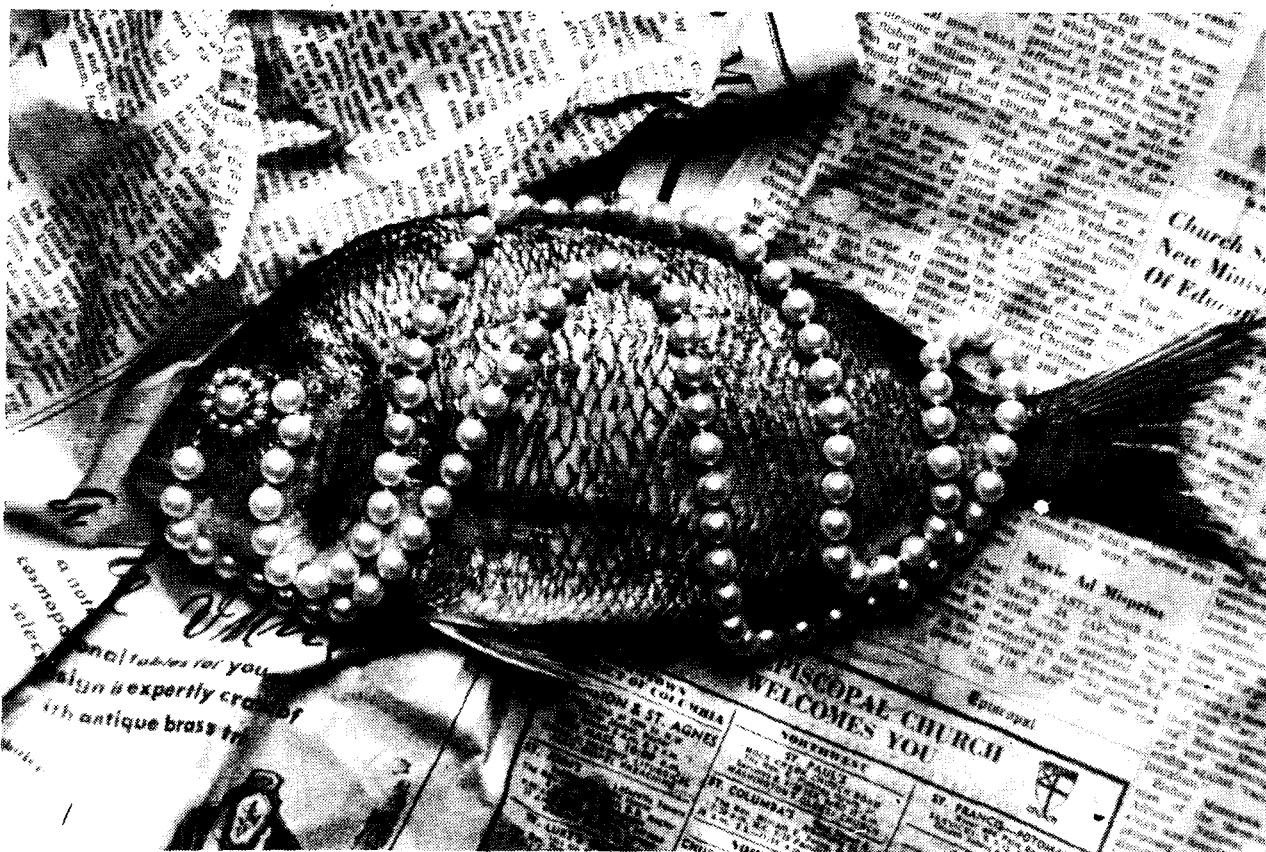
Other more contemporary evidence on a whole gamut of issues is inconclusive but somewhat challenging to the layman's opinion. Though many repeat the standard claim that the debilitating effects of slavery and Jim Crow have led to a weakly developed "self concept" among blacks, other evidence shows that black adolescents in the South are more "together" than their white or black counterparts in the North. Nor do the incomplete and highly complicated statistics allow easy conclusions as to the comparative rates of mental illness among races and ethnic groups. Many blacks as well as white liberals seem to feel that there is a definite connection between individual disturbance and racial prejudice, i.e. bigots are sick. Yet most studies do not bear this out, suggesting that either

our definitions are all out of line or that we have been lazy in our thinking. (In fact Charles Pinderhughes even suggests that racism has functioned as a massive "public health program for Whites.")

To complicate matters farther Thomas Pettigrew and others note that modifications must be placed on the monolithic use of the term "racism." Individuals may be consciously or unconsciously racist; racism must be distinguished in its individual and institutional forms; and those who hold racist views from a deep psychological need must be differentiated from conforming racists who simply go with the flow. Nor is there any simple correlation between racial prejudice and active discrimination.

Such distinctions appear to be scholastic hairsplitting until we realize that the definition of racism has much to do with the proposed "cure." But *Racism and Mental Health* fails to confront this question in any direct or coherent way. If racism is a moral problem — the result of a relatively conscious choice for ulterior aims such as economic or political power — then it can best be addressed by moral arguments, alternatively counter-acted by incentives to abandon discriminatory action or neutralized by giving political and economic leverage to minorities to block the effects without bothering too much with the roots of racism. On the other hand if racism is somehow a deeply rooted psychological or cultural problem, then some vast therapeutic and educational effort is called for which will not judge but rather seek to heal, and the re-distribution of power will be relatively downplayed. Now it may be that racism is both a moral and a psychological problem, properly met on various levels by various tactics. But *Racism and Mental Health* and its editors fail to engage the issue and as a result, we are left with a surplus of suggestions which add up to less than they should.

There are other lacunae which work together to dull the sharp edge the book might have had. Only one essay (by Dramer, Rosen and Willis) even touches on the need for planning and weaknesses of class and ethnic sub-cultures or the family which carry us beyond the most abstract definitions of mental health or racism. Historical or cultural context is definitely not the book's strong suit and as a result we lack any sense of how the general human propensity to distinguish between "us" and "them" took on an independent and pernicious life of its own in western societies. Finally there is



no discussion of whether the term "mental health" means anything at all or to what extent the term has become an instrument of social control and a covert way of consigning individuals to institutions or to disgrace.

There are also a couple of issues which are conspicuous by their absence. What is the reality of the "white backlash" and what is the effect on whites of black and ethnic militancy? Do such movements increase racism or not? And why do all contributors give wide berth to the issue of black racism, the psychological need of some blacks to dehumanize whites? Is black racism an integral part of or merely an aberration from black racial consciousness (or any group consciousness)? (The tendency of course is to bludgeon white racists while treating black racism with kid gloves and explaining it away.)

In fact the concluding chapter indicates, rather complacently, that there was something of a power struggle at work in the formation of the new National Minority Mental Health Program at NIMH. The struggle concerned whether power and resources should be divided fairly strictly along ethnic lines (Black, Oriental, Chicano, Indian) lines or whether it should remain undivided and "color blind." The black

psychiatrists apparently supported the latter position in the name of "Third World Unity." Yet when whites advance analogous arguments against proportional representation and quotas, they are branded as racists. The more things change, the more they stay the same.

But beyond all these objections, Racism and Mental Health only reminds us of what we have been witnessing in the recent controversy over IQ and race — social and behavioural sciences are not sciences in any conventional sense of the term. The hypotheses and conclusions of sociologists and psychologists are dependent upon all sorts of non-scientific factors and to expect pat or final answers from them on human problems is futile.

MEDIA

NEW TIMES, OLD STORY

TOM MILLER

SINCE it began in an apartment in Tempe, a Phoenix suburb housing Arizona State University, New Times has grown to 35,000 circulation, added a Tucson office, broken a series of major stories, and is now attempting a stock sale to raise capital upwards of \$100,000.

The scene shifts from the desert-based New Times to a smooth office in midtown Manhattan. George Hirsch, one of the original powers behind New York magazine, is putting together a new publication. It's to appear fortnightly and contain news from around the country served up in the successful Time-Newsweek format, but with the biases of such liberal heavies and stellar New Journaloids as Nicholas Von Hoffman, Jimmy Breslin, Studs Terkel, Gay Talese, Sara Davidson, and others. Hirsch says he managed to raise a million dollars more than was needed to start the magazine and had to figure out how to return some of it to investors. Not bad for a publication no one had yet seen. By the way the name of the publication is New Times.

"I had never heard of the Arizona New Times before I named this new publication," Hirsch claimed in a recent interview. "In fact, a friend of mine suggested the title."

Back in Arizona a friend of staffer Dan Ben-Horin showed him a Business Week clipping. The real New Times had been caught with its masthead down, in three years it had never bothered to trademark the name. Quickly New Times engaged the services of a Washington patent attorney who for \$35 trotted over to the U.S. Patent Office to see if someone had "patented the mark," as the procedure is called. The report: no "New Times" on record yet, but for \$115 plus a \$35 filing fee he would file it. No thanks came the reply from the desert, we'll do it ourselves.

They did. New Times appeared safe from the clutches of the New Yorkers.

In the third week of May, Hirsch learned of these upstarts thousands of miles away via letter from the Phoenix law firm of Arnold & Satz: "We understand from a variety of sources that you and your organization are contemplating the publication of a magazine to be called New Times," the letter began. "Curiously enough, this law firm represents a rather active publication called, New Times. We are writing to apprise you of our client's existence and their prior use of the name you have been considering," concluded lawyer Wayne Satz: "The people at New Times understand your enthusiasm for their name, as it has served them well, but ask that we remind you that the mark can have but one lawful holder."

Twenty-four hours later Satz received a call from Stephen Mann, an attorney with the New York firm of Trubin, Sillcocks, Edelman & Knapp. Mann was friendly enough on the phone. He allowed as how his boys could of course use the name; after all, the man who wrote the book on patent law was retained by that very firm, and assured them everything was all right.

Mann seemed to sense that a meeting with the Arizona New Times staff might be productive. Anyway, he just happened to be going out that way on business, so he could easily make a short detour.

Mann's jet arrived, and soon he was seated at Herb Applegate's Olde English Pub along with Satz, three New Times staffers — Jim Lar-

king, Michael Lacey and Ben-Horin — and interested law student Dan O'Hanlan. The talk was at first somewhat small. Lacey was surprised to learn that Trubin, Sillcocks, Edelman & Knapp had a basketball team. "So do we," Lacey told the New York lawyer, "only we could beat you." As strategist for the home team Satz had warned the others not to give ground, just to feel out Mann's position. So it was some surprise to hear Mann saying he could not simply pay the New Times outright for its name. Ben-Horin recalls Mann as saying, "Mr. Hirsch — well, he can't go back to his investors for more money, that'd be a loss of face." Could they change their name to "Arizona New Times?" Nope. "Listen," Mann warmed up to the locals, "we're essentially in the same ideological camp. It's ridiculous for there to be infighting between us. Isn't there something else we could do for you?" Facetiously Ben-Horin suggested a staff trade. Mann mentioned the possibility of perhaps, oh, Jimmy Breslin doing an article for the Arizona paper.

It is now 15 weeks later, and the New Times is beginning its stock sale. While they haven't received any articles from Breslin yet, their attorney just got a letter from Hirsch's

lawyers. "If your client is still concerned about confusion, although we do not believe any exists because of the differing nature of the publications, perhaps he should consider changing the name to 'Arizona New Times' or 'South-eastern [sic] New Times.'" Attached was a memo from Walter Derenberg, the man who wrote the book, outlining the Hirsch group's legal position. Essentially, it says that there is substantial difference in the nature of publication, format, price, distribution, audience and frequency of the two publications. Derenberg also told Mann: "We understand that your client adopted its 'New Times' title without knowledge of the Arizona newspaper and has already expended substantial sums of money and effort in promoting its new publication. This factor...can only help your position."

Back in Arizona, New Times envisions a worried George Hirsch cussing out some underling for the mess, muttering how much he stands to lose — not in money, see, but in prestige — as a result of these small-time publishers in the southwest. Hirsch could stand to lose plenty, since New Times is now talking with a heavy-weight Phoenix law firm about legal action against the New York publication. —APS

MUSIC

SIDE 3
Raspberries
Capitol

MOVING from a group that perfectly captures New York '73, listening to the Raspberries puts one back through the time tunnel to Liverpool 1963. The Raspberries are a reincarnation of the early Beatles. Right down to the Beatle haircuts (remember how controversial they once were!) and matching outfits, they sing in the high urgent voices that proclaim the trauma of teendom that the Fab Four expressed so well back in the 60's. However, something is missing.

Perhaps it's the past ten years. A lot of things have gone down in the past decade, both in music and society. But rock music has always been a mirror of the hopes and aspirations of youth, and to so unabashedly go back to the early Beatles without contributing anything fresh except some eminently playable 45's, in the final analysis, leaves me cold.

The 45's are all over this disc: "Tonight," "Hard to Get Over a Heartbreak," "On the Beach." The Raspberries will probably continue to be a successful singles group, but being caught in a time warp like they are, they will probably never put out a worthwhile album until Raspberries Greatest Hits. — M. Laque

PASS IT ON
Bill and Taffy
RCA

ABOUT 2 1/2 years ago a little known folk singer named John Denver recorded a song that not only became a state's informal state song, but number one on all the charts. The song was "(Take Me Home) Country Roads," and it set

a pattern of success for this talented singer/songwriter that has continued unchecked.

The song was written by two D.C. folkies, Bill Danoff and Taffy Nivert, whom Denver had met during a stay at the Cellar Door. The personal and professional relationship that grew out of this meeting has not waned, even though Denver zoomed off into national prominence while Bill and Taffy have remained fixtures on the D.C. scene.

The notoriety that they would like to experience should have come their way after their magnificent 1971 release, Welcome to Fat City, one of the most lyrically satisfying collections ever put together. Unfortunately their new LP, Pass It On, only has the old Fat City sparkle in spots, and is over-all a rather disappointing album. Consistently poor arrangements do damage to a lot of good material ("Friends with You" and "She Won't Let Me Fly Away") and completely scuttles some of the weaker vehicles. Only the title-cut and "Flyin' Home to Nashville" resurrect any of the old spirit. Do hope Bill and Taffy can return to their old groove soon. — M. Laque

NEW YORK DOLLS
New York Dolls
Mercury

WHILE Bill and Taffy are D.C.'s own, the New York Dolls are definitely the property of the Gotham City. A true underground sensation in that decadent metropolis, they have been heavily promoted by Mercury Records and are perhaps the industry's most talked-about group.

The reason for this is the fact that the Dolls are the farthest extension yet of glam-deca-glitter rock. Alice Cooper is kids' stuff compared to the Dolls. "People say we're a bunch of transvestite junkies," a group member was recently quoted as saying. He continued, "But we're really not junkies." Nor are they really transvestites, but what you see is what you get. Get the picture? Promoters are trying to bring them to D.C., but they are concerned that D.C. may not be ready for the Dolls.

Well, what's up on their disc? A lot, that's what. Playing slashing 1965 Rolling Stoneish

rock'n'roll, they roar through the LP, making up in enthusiasm what they may lack in inventiveness; after all, early Stones' played highly derivative music, and the Dolls continue in the tradition of rhythm'n'blues influenced white bands. The five put out music that drives without burying you, with lyrics that are witty, often self-mocking, and definitely into the adolescent sex/love thing (listen to "Personality Crisis" and "Looking for a Kiss"). Personal favorite is "Trash." This is definitely a group to catch at your neighborhood theater. For the time being, you'll have to be content with the Dolls — M. LAGUE

PASSION PLAY: Jethro Tull
CHRIS JAGGER: Chris Jagger
GOATS HEAD SOUP: Rolling Stones
MOTT: Mott the Hoople

JETHRO Tull's *A Passion Play* (Chrysalis CHR 1040) continues that band's steady evolution into theatrics and total audio-visual concepts. It's supposedly the fullest manifestation of something Ian Anderson has had in mind

for quite some time, and was conceived with an equal eye toward both vinyl and stage presentations. All of which is fine and dandy I suppose, except that the resultant album doesn't sound one-fourth as good as any of the group's earlier material. Plagued throughout by intricacy solely for intricacy's sake, *A Passion Play* rambles on, seemingly without beginning, middle or end — a complete waste of time. Which leaves one disturbing question — when will Tull quit all the "cosmic" malarkey and get back to making good music akin to *Stand Up and Benefit*? I wouldn't advise holding one's breath in anticipation.

One might be tempted to think that the debut album of Chris Jagger (Asylum SD-5069) would be merely a case of one sibling trying to hitch his star to that of his notorious brother. Fortunately this is not the case. Throughout the album the younger Jagger shows himself to be a unique stylist with more than enough of his own to shout about. "Going Nowhere" and "Hold On" are particularly impressive on this solid disc; and on each Jagger displays the incredible range of his Indian-trained voice. With the help of a stellar array of sidemen (including Mick on one cut), Jagger has come up with an album that should do much to establish him as a star in his own right.

And speaking of the name Jagger, there's no way the Rolling Stones' *Goats Head Soup* can be ignored. Mick, Keith and the rest of the gang make excellent use of studio techniques to bring listeners a wide assortment of enjoyable songs, ranging from the maniacal hard rock of "Star Star" and "Silver Train" to the wispy, ethereal balladeering of "Winter" and "Hide Your Love." Instrumentally the Stones just can't be topped, as the precision with which the group members musically intermingle is dazzling. *Goats Head Soup* also contains the smash hit single "Angie," so the album is certain to be a big seller.

For those who like their rock heavy, hearty and authentic, Mott the Hoople is a group that's sure to please. Their latest, *Mott* (Columbia KC 32425) is a high-powered rocker that never lets up a moment from start to rousing finale. Now a foursome, the group continues in the same vein as their David Bowie-directed *All the Young Dudes* with metallic delights on the order of "All the Way From Memphis," "Honoloochie Boogie," and "Drivin' Sister." "Ballad of Mott" adds a nifty autobiographical touch to the proceedings while "Violence" and "Hymn for the Dudes" paint haunting, timely musical murals of contemporary society. *Mott* is an album that should definitely not be overlooked.

— CLINTON ASHFORD-BURROUGHS

DRAMA



SALLY CROWELL

THEATRE continues to be one of the most enjoyable and meaningful way of educating young people. Through the dramatic event they are not only entertained but are introduced to cultural similarities and differences, made aware of varied attitudes toward time and space, and are instilled with certain basic values which many feel to be universal. Through the personalization of animals, whether live or puppet, and through the use of literal ideas whether sung, danced or spoken, the actors are able to create situations in which moral lessons or Spanish lessons are made more palatable.

Both the touring company of Teatro Doble of Back Alley Theatre, and the resident company of the Smithsonian Puppet Theater are currently attempting to present performances for children from four to ten which incorporate some of these theories into their productions. The former is more educational in the traditional sense in that it attempts to teach language skills through its English Spanish dialogue, while the latter is more innovative in its approach to material utilizing folk tales, fables, original songs and script. Both groups work best in intimate settings and the Teatro Doble would be even more effective if it were taken right into the school room, since it doesn't rely on technical lighting effects. And since this is a play constructed to instruct rather than to provide pure fantasy it would logically follow a language class.

In *El Chivo Egoista* (The Greedy Goat) by Peruvian playwright Estela Luna, one is struck by the musicianship as well as acting of Matthew Holson who portrays 'The Rabbit' and 'The Monkey.' The guitar on stage is handled quite professionally. Rebecca Read as 'The Doe' is delightful, although it would have been good to see her dance more extensively. Her attributes as singer, dancer, and actress (fluent in Spanish as well as English) is quite remarkable. Hugo Medrano is suitably cast as 'The Goat' in contrast to the slow and heavy 'Turtle' of Estela Garrett. The sweet and polite 'Mrs. Doe' of Maria Garcia Diaz del Castillo adds to round out the cast of Teatro Doble, which is accepting booking now through May. For information: Back Alley Theatre, 1365 Kennedy Street, NW, DC 20011, 723-2040.

Patchwork, the puppet theater presentation, is not based on a plot but rather is a collection of different scraps of material. One can only question the choice and arrangement of that material, but most of it worked: The Lion and the Mouse, the great tug of war; the two spiders; a huge hand. It was interesting for the children to be able to watch the puppeteers (clad all

in black against a black back drop) as they manipulated the many characters. Together with the competent acting of Sarah Yochum, the puppets of Ingrid Stevens, the piano accompaniment of Thom Field and the direction of Allan Stevens, the small group worked together to present a colorful and imaginative experience for the children. Patchwork will run through December at the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building, 900 Jefferson Drive, SW.



FILM

NEW YORK FILM FESTIVAL

JOEL SIEGEL

LAST year's New York Film Festival was one of the most rewarding in that event's eleven year history. Last Tango in Paris, *The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie*, *Tout Va Bien*, *Red Psalm*, *Love*, *The Adversary*, *L'Amour Fou* and *Chloe in the Afternoon* were among the films receiving their first American screenings. This year's Festival, which ended last week, was probably the least successful ever, but I can't think of anybody to blame. As Festival Director Richard Roud observed in an interview, movies appear to be in some sort of mysterious international slump. Masters like Godard, Bergman, Bunuel, Bresson and Resnais were inactive last year; new, innovative talents have not recently emerged. Assuming that the Festival selection committee is unbiased and open to new talents (and, based on past performance, there's no reason to suppose it is not), one can only conclude that the lacklustre Festival fairly reflected a mediocre cinema year.

This year the Festival was slightly altered. Each film was screened twice in order to accommodate larger audiences but, apart from a few wildly uncommercial selections, all shows were sold out within hours after tickets went on sale. As always, many moviegoers were

disappointed, but that's part of the nature of film festivals. (The London Festival, with fewer screenings and very limited seating, is far more difficult than our own.) Once again, screenings were held in Lincoln Center's Alice Tully Hall, with customarily superb projection and sound reproduction. It may be hard to get a Festival ticket at times, but once you do, there's nothing to complain about.

Local commitments prevented me from seeing as much of the Festival as I had hoped, and so I can't report on such promising and controversial movies as Martin Scorsese's *Mean Streets*, Chabrol's *Just Before Nightfall* and Jean Eustache's notorious 3 1/2 hour *The Mother and the Whore*. But I did see enough of the Festival to convey some idea of what went on.

Truffaut's *La Nuit Americaine* (Day for Night) opened the Festival and is presently showing locally. *La Nuit Americaine* (the French term for the American practice of shooting night sequences in daylight with the aid of tinted filters) is a perfectly pleasant movie — light, filled with diverting incidents and attractive performers, and beautifully shot in Nice. It's a movie about the making of another movie, a piece of romantic neo-Bonjour Tristesse fluff called *Meet Pamela*. Truffaut is often very instructive in showing how movies are made (he, himself, plays the director of *Meet Pamela*) and each of the major actors in the film-within-a-film has some sort of emotional or sexual problem to contribute to the generally amusing atmosphere of movie-making chaos. The two hours pass swiftly and without strain.

There's not much else to say about *La Nuit Americaine*, and that's what's wrong with it. Although a striking improvement over Truffaut's



LA NUIT AMERICAINE



KID BLUE

NEW YORK FILM FESTIVAL



DOKTOR MABUSE



LA RUPTURE



DISTANT THUNDER



A DOLL'S HOUSE

recent films - it is free of the pretentiousness of the dreadful *Two English Girls* as well as the bumbling amateurishness of *Bed and Board* - *La Nuit Americaine* is an empty movie, a lot of fancy fuss decorating a vacuum. There have been great movies about moviemaking (*Singing in the Rain*, Sullivan's *Travels*, Godard's brilliant *Contempt*) as well as enjoyably trashy melodramas like *The Bad and the Beautiful* and *The Big Knife*. Poor, feeble *La Nuit Americaine* coasts along on its thin sweetness and vanishes from your mind as soon as the images fade from the screen. I don't mean to be too rough on this perfectly amiable entertainment, but its awfully hard to settle for such gossamer from the man who, a decade ago, was making masterpieces like *Shoot the Piano Player* and *Jules and Jim*. Once again, as he has several times in the past, Truffaut has announced that he is going to take some time off filmmaking to study and recharge his batteries. This time, I hope he means it. My biggest fear is that, after a decade of success and public adulation, a charming little insider's joke like *La Nuit Americaine* may be the best he has left in him.

Kid Blue is the second film by James Frawley. (His first, *The Christian Licorice Store*, was never released.) I liked *Kid Blue* enormously, although the film seems to be universally loathed, even by the bright, characteristically kind Donia Mills of the *Star-News*. In outline, *Kid Blue* sounds awful: an outlaw decides to go straight and starts a new life in the turn-of-the-century manufacturing town of Dime Box, Texas. After experiencing first-hand the ethical and sexual mores of upright capitalistic society, he gladly returns to being an outlaw. Although, in its barest bones, the movie sounds like yet another hate-America clinker, it is, in fact, a work of unusual delicacy and tact. Dime Box, which produces savings banks with patriotic British and American motifs, is one of the most convincing western towns on film, not a gussied-up, inflated poetic dream town like the one in *McCabe and Mrs. Miller*. Strikingly designed by Joel Schiller and meticulously photographed by Bill Williams (*Sunday, Bloody Sunday*), it has the direct persuasive simplicity of the real thing in its dusty streets, weathered boardinghouses and ramshackle poultry slaughterhouse.

Dennis Hopper, an actor whose work I usually despise, gives the performance of his career (and of this American movie year) as *Kid Blue*. Obviously, he's growing as a result of the public's rejection of *The Last Movie* and the documentary, *An American Dreamer*. The smirky, prophetic pose has vanished, replaced by an awareness of how men behave when facing last chances. Hopper's open, almost archetypal American face - in many shots, he looks like Buster Keaton in *The General* - is matched by an unexpectedly sharp sense of comic timing. Hopper's surprising excellence is matched by a fine, intricate Warren Oates performance (which more than redeems his lumpy *Dillinger*) and still another cameo by the smashing Janice Rule, this time as a Mae Westish hooker who resolves her social problems in bed. The only weak spots in the ensemble are Ben Johnson, who seems doomed to a lifetime of playing Ben Johnson roles, and Peter Boyle, an Actor's Studio Ancient Mariner who wanders from film to film, looking for some place where his mannered, overly worked-up acting style might fit in. As usual, he's just another alb-tross.

Kid Blue is probably a doomed movie. It played here three weeks ago, opening without any newspaper display ads at the huge Virginia Theatre. The Sunday evening I saw it, there were only two others in the theatre, children who played tag in the aisles. Despite the bumper title (presumably intended to echo *Cat Ballou* but, in fact, more suggestive of the several million dollar disaster western, *Blue*, which went virtually unreleased) there must be an audience for this oddly poetic, shaggy-cowboy-joke of a social western. Perhaps it will join Noel Black's *Pretty Poison*, another dumped movie, as a Circle Theatre cult favorite.

Ibsen's *A Doll's House* is the worst "great play" I know - crushingly slow, didactic, obvious, heavy, without poetry or magic. I won't deny its historical importance as a theatre piece or its role in the emancipation of women, but there's precious little left on those dry bones for contemporary audiences. (Heaven help the Women's Movement if it supposes this soaper can raise male consciousness.) If we must have *A Doll's House*, let's at least treat it as we do plays that are no longer playable - update it, camp it, turn it into a musical. I have not seen the Claire Bloom version which opened earlier this year, but this more-eagerly-awaited Jane Fonda version, directed by Joseph Losey, is a mess.

Nora is perhaps the most famous liberated woman in theatrical history: Jane Fonda, whose motor, as Pauline Kael rightly observed "runs

a little fast," is the most free-wheeling American actress since the prime of Katharine Hepburn. Obviously, the casting couldn't be madder. Fonda's Nora is off and running from the prologue, which renders her third act "awakening" wholly absurd. Wrong as she is, though, at least she manages, by her very vitality, to hold our attention. The rest of the cast, including the neckless, hollow-voiced David Warner, bloodless, overwrought Trevor Howard and the unfortunate Delphine Seyrig just moulder on the screen. Losey, who despite all opinion to the contrary, hasn't made a passable movie since *Accident*, shatters what little dramatic integrity the play retains by rushing out from time to time into Norwegian settings for dashes of picturesque local color. It seems unfair that *Kid Blue* may never be seen again but this dull, shabby *A Doll's House* will be premiering on ABC t.v. this season for all America to turn off.

There is little to be said in favor of Claude Chabrol's *La Rupture*, shown several years ago locally at the A.F.I. Theatre. Chabrol is the most uneven of French directors, ranging from the subtle, finely textured *The Butcher* to ordinary, pretentiously sluggish things like *This Man Must Die*. *La Rupture*, a bizarre fusion of mystery and allegory of innocence, is dreadful in ways that aren't even amusing. One just might be able to go along with the premise: a woman whose husband has flipped out on LSD is menaced by her father-in-law's schemes to take her child away. However when Chabrol springs whammies like drugging the woman and photographing her in suggestive poses with a mentally retarded girl, the mind boggles. Excellent French actors like Michel Bouquet and Jean-Pierre Cassel flounder and even the beautiful, talented Stephane Audran can't do much with the material. As always with Chabrol, the images are impeccable but otherwise *La Rupture* is a very disappointing effort.

Distant Thunder (Ashani Sanket) is Satyajit Ray's contribution this year and, though worthy, it never approaches the sublimity of his *Charulata* or *Days and Nights in the Forest*. Set in 1942, just after the fall of Singapore, *Distant Thunder* delineates the developing social consciousness of a Brahmin couple as they move from an easy unconcerned existence to an awareness of and involvement in a world of almost unimaginable suffering. As in the recent Ray films which are socially committed, one gets the feeling that we are actually looking at two movies - one, a liberal, good-hearted but essentially conventional act of social protest, the other, a hauntingly poetic, deeply personal portrait of developing human relationships. The two strands never quite become

3 WAYS TO DO IT

1. The National Lawyers Guild is leading a campaign to have the 19 national elections nullified. For details see the Good Things Guide in the back of this issue. The local chapter of the National Lawyers Guild is located at 412 5th St. NW (#708). Phone 783-1060.

2. Americans for Democratic Action is fighting a lonely battle against the confirmation of Gerald Ford as vice president. One thing to consider is this: if Ford becomes veeep, what effect will it have on the drive to get rid of Nixon? Why not muddle along with Carl Albert, the sage of the Zebra Room? You can contact ADA at 1424 16th NW, DC 20036 (265-5771)

3. A number of groups and individuals have started organizing for the impeachment of The Incumbent. Art Waskow is among them. Also the American Civil Liberties Union, 3000 Conn. Ave. NW 20008 (483-3830).

one and, as a result, the delicate inner Ray movie keeps compromising itself to accommodate the outer chunks of humanism, and the final shot of a great mass of starving Bengalis annihilates the best, most intimate and specific things in the picture. I must add, however, that *Distant Thunder* contains a number of memorable Ray sequences, a flawless acting ensemble (in particular, the exquisite Babita) and the most beautiful color photography of any Ray film to date. In an indifferent movie year, second-rate Ray is just about the best there is.

This year's retrospective feature was Fritz Lang's 1922 *Doktor Mabuse*, a four hour German expressionist thriller. Opulently produced, with bold, decadent sets, the master criminal's exploits are pleasant enough to watch but hardly up to the level of such twenties Lang classics as *M*. Apart from the expressionist designs, there's nothing particularly distinguished about *Doktor Mabuse*; certainly none of the surreal enchantment of the Louis Feuillade serials made nearly a decade earlier in France, any one of which might have been more valuably revived. During an intermission after the second hour, I met a friend in the lobby and decided to leave, regretting neither what I had seen nor what I was about to miss. After all, even for the most addicted movie freak, life has other demands and dimensions.

What's wrong with Douglas Point

FACTS ON THE PROPOSED DOUGLAS POINT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

Q. Are nuclear power plants safe?

A. Nuclear power plants such as the proposed Douglas Point plant pose unprecedented threats to all life, to the environment, and to the economy, in terms of both accidental releases of radioactivity and those due to sabotage. Such releases could make uninhabitable all land surrounding a serious 'accident' for a distance of about a hundred miles, which would be unusable for centuries. Other serious problems exist with respect to the transportation and storage of the huge quantities of radioactive waste products which are generated during the reactor's lifetime.

Q. Will cooling towers at Douglas Point significantly prevent thermal pollution?

A. The same quantity of heat, more than 4400 megawatts, will have to be dissipated into the environment as without cooling towers. Only the distribution will be changed. This thermal pollution, both in the water and the air, could have serious deleterious effects on the local climate and on life in air and water.

Q. Will the Douglas Point plant be efficient?

A. Most of the stored energy in the uranium fuel will be wasted. The overall efficiency of such a plant is only about 17% in terms of energy utilization.

Q. Is uranium fuel abundant?

A. According to the U.S. Government, uranium fuel of the type which would be utilized at Douglas Point will last only a few decades. Its use now in such highly wasteful reactors as the one projected for Douglas Point, called 'burner reactors,' is justified by nuclear advocates on the basis that it is hoped that 'breeder' reactors can be successfully perfected. The Soviets, reportedly, have placed so little stock in the future of fission reactors that they have put most of their money into fusion research, and are now ahead of us in harnessing the energy of the H-bomb.

Q. Are there needs, such as those of new homes, businesses and industries, that must be satisfied by Douglas Point?

A. The industrial sector of Pepco electric power sales comprises only 25% of the total. A recent study (Energy Conservation Alternatives to Nuclear Power; A Case Study) shows that power from Douglas Point would essentially be used to light neon signs in the Washington area, and for electric resistance heating in "all-electric" homes, which are being promoted by Pepco. Since the latter are only half as efficient as other forms of heating, this plant would greatly encourage the waste of electric power.

Q. If the Douglas Point plant is not built, will we need more oil?

A. No, since energy conservation strategies, such as avoiding electric resistance heating, can be applied to Pepco's fossil fuel plants with tremendous effect.

- PRINCE GEORGES ENVIRONMENT COALITION

NOTES FROM THE REAL WORLD

THE Scott Paper Company in Dover, Delaware, is trying an experiment where 75 employees will literally act as their own bosses.

Although Scott officials will not comment on the experiment, Zodiac News has learned that employees have been working on the unusual test program since September 4th. Under the radical approach being tested, workers will be divided into work teams and will decide who gets promoted and who gets raises.

More than 1500 Scott employees are reported to have applied for the 75 positions when the test program was first announced to company workers.

The plan for this type of "industrial democracy" originated in Europe, in such automobile manufacturing companies as SAAB and Volvo.

Scott company officials are declining to issue any official comment on the Dover experiment until the program has been in effect for at least six months. An official with the company said there would probably be a full company statement on its "industrial democracy" experiment sometime next spring. — ZNS



"EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE ARGUMENTS ASIDE, MR. PRESIDENT, YOU REALLY SHOULD HAVE CONSULTED ME BEFORE DECIDING TO SWALLOW THE TAPES...."

FOLLOWING the California legislature's restoration of the death penalty, state Health and Welfare Secretary Earl W. Brian began looking for a method of execution that would "retain enough drama" for it to act as a deterrent to others. Brian said that he had been asked by Governor Ronald Reagan to examine the possibility of replacing the San Quentin gas chamber.

"You have to be very careful in balancing the diminishment of cruelty and the whole issue of deterrence. It's an issue of the spectrum of things. For example," Brian explained, "the most cruel sort of execution I can think of that's ever been employed is crucifixion. And it's an agonizing death. And no one would even consider that methodology at this time."

"At the other end of the scale though, if you should move to such a method that was totally so mundane as to receive no public attention whatsoever, you would probably destroy the deterrent effect." — LNS

ACCORDING to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, it cost the Justice Department approximately two million dollars to listen in on Americans last year. The Administrative Office reports that each tap cost an average of \$9,795. — ZNS

AN article by the Knight News Service indicates that the United States government was extremely influential in the development of a military coup in Chile — even if U.S. agents did not take a direct part in the actual fighting there.

According to McCartney:

• Prior to Allende's election in 1970, American development assistance aid ranged anywhere from \$25 million to \$80 million per year — averaging out at nearly \$60 million per year.

• After Allende was elected, this aid was drastically curtailed: from an average

of \$60 million, U.S. aid to Chile was chopped back to less than \$8 million — an 85 per cent cutback.

• Prior to Allende, the United States was providing approximately \$800,000 a year to Chile's military.

• After Allende's election, this figure jumped sharply — \$12 million a year — a 1500 per cent increase.

McCartney reports that the outcome was predictable: Chile experienced a badly floundering economy accompanied by a very strong military establishment. A military coup was just a matter of time. — ZODIAC

TWO West German psychiatrists report that modern music is causing musicians to suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and sexual impotency.

This is the finding of a survey of 208 musicians who were studied by doctors Marie Luise Fuhrmeister and Eckart Wiesenhuber. The louder and more discordant the music was, the more severe were the symptoms suffered by musicians throughout their careers.

They found that most musicians who played loud, modern music complained about nervousness, irritability, aggressiveness, sleeplessness, head and ear chest, stomach pains and diarrhea. Several male musicians, they added, complained of becoming sexually impotent.

The two psychiatrists compared these musicians with others who played only harmonious, classical pieces, and discovered that they did not suffer from similar symptoms. — ZODIAC

RESIDENTS of Paris who need a breath of fresh air can now get it, but it's expensive.

The Rothschild Hotel has installed a special "Marine Room" that offers authentic sea breezes to customers. The air in the room comes from the Atlantic Ocean and has been com-

pressed in tanks. It is blown through sea weed which is brought into Paris fresh each day from a Brittany beach.

The cost for just 10 minutes in the Marine Room is seven dollars. — ZODIAC

A UNIVERSITY of Colorado Medical School study has discovered that workers in an Atomic Energy Commission plant are suffering from "chromosomal abnormalities," which is often a preliminary stage of cancer.

Researchers found that 34 of 40 employees of the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant near Boulder, who participated in the study, had chromosomal damage.

All 34 of the people who showed signs of chromosomal abnormalities were reported to have been accidentally exposed to radioactive plutonium during their work at the plant. The six who were found to have normal chromosomes said they had never been exposed to plutonium.

Plutonium is regarded as the most powerful cancer-causing element known to man.

Doctor Arthur Robinson of the University of Colorado Medical Center said that he was "concerned" about the possibility that exposed workers would later be affected by cancer or birth defects in their offspring. — ZNS

THE Colgate Palmolive Company has assembled a panel of men and women who will sniff underarms in efforts to recommend a new deodorant.

The Chemist magazine says Colgate Palmolive has collected a group of middle-of-the-road reasonable people to act as judges in tests of its newest underarm deodorant to be known as "Irish Spring."

The panel has been provided with 125 normal humans, which means that they will have 250 armpit samples to sniff. After breathing deeply in the area of each underarm, panelists are asked to evaluate their impressions in four categories: no odor; some odor; heavy odor; and foul odor.

The Chemist quotes Eric Shovell of Colgate Palmolive as reporting: "everybody smells. We try to find out what sort of armpit the better off customer likes to smell." — ZNS

THE best way to win the Congressional Medal of Honor is not necessarily to be brave in combat, but simply to be a career military officer.

This is the finding of University of New Mexico sociologist Joseph Blake, who studied Congressional Medal winners in the Korean and Vietnam wars.

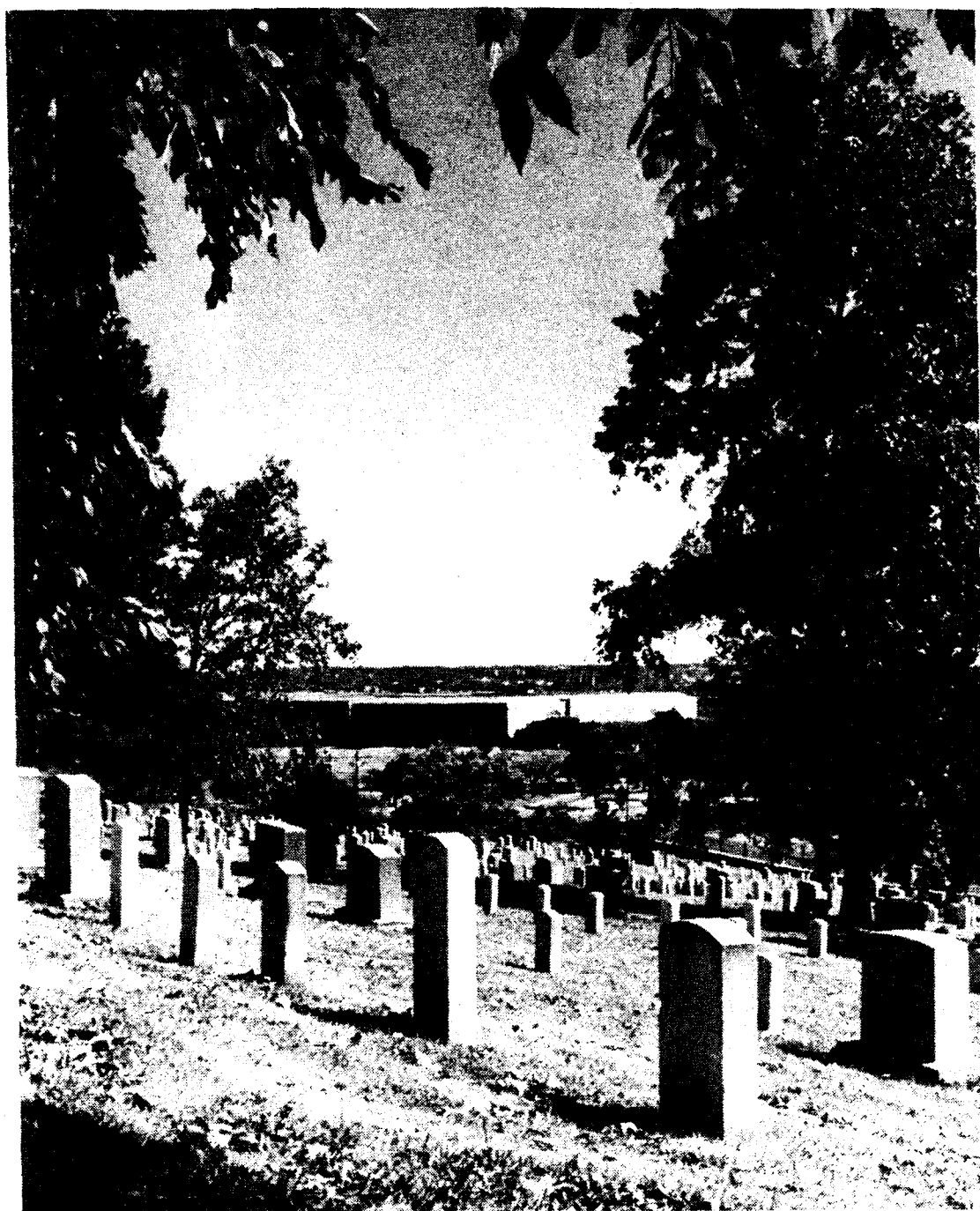
Human Behavior magazine reports that Blake has come up with two distinct conclusions:

Hi-Rise Campsites, Inc., has announced plans to construct a 20-story campground in downtown New Orleans and is seeking financing for the project. "This will be unique," said Wesley Hurley of Hi-Rise. "It is designed for today's different brand of camping. People don't want the woodsy bit now; they want to camp in comfort near the city."

Plans for the \$4-million project call for eight lower floors of parking and 12 upper stories, with 240 individual sites equipped with utility hookups for campers, and carpeted with artificial turf. The campground will include a rooftop pool.

Albert Ledner, architect for the project, and Hurley plan to open the facility to coincide with the 1974 Mardi Gras and the opening of the nearby New Orleans Superdome.

— Conservation News



he found that military officers were more than twice as likely to win the awards than were lowly enlisted men; and he also discovered that when enlisted men won the award, they were usually killed in the process. Officers who won the Congressional Medal of Honor usually lived to talk about it, says Blake.

Blake's study found that only one in five of the career majors, colonels and captains who were awarded America's highest honor were killed during their heroic act. —ZNS

Scientists have found that lichens are so hardy that they could even survive on the surface of Mars. But while lichens can survive even the thin atmosphere of Mars, they are finding it difficult to live on earth. The air here is simply too dirty.

— ZNS

communes can be highly beneficial to young children.

Graduate student Charley Johnston and Doctor Robert Deisher of the University of Washington's School of Pediatrics report that they have studied the living habits and social effects of 74 young children living in 20 different communes.

The two researchers discovered that, in communes where organizational difficulties had been overcome, "the reward has been children who demonstrate self-confidence, openness, warmth, independence and maturity." They concluded that the social interaction of children in communes appeared to have definite advantages over children raised in the more typical middle-class environments.

The researchers reported that in several communes sexuality was expressed early, and that actual intercourse had occurred between most children in these two groups by the age of five or six.

The authors said: "These children related to sex as something interesting and enjoyable, but not of central importance." — ZNS

PETER T. MAIKEN Editor
HAROLD RECKNOE Assistant Editor
AFB CHAPPLE Departments Editor
KATHLEEN MAXA Editorial Assistant
JOHN HEINLY Art Director
LINDA BOYER Art Assistant
KEN HEINEN Photographer

This Is the Last Issue of
Washington

September 30, 1973/Contents copyright 1973

"La Commedia e Finita!"

THE Star-News' Sunday magazine went out with this whisper; it has been replaced by an insipid national product: Family Weeklu.

A GROUP of private corporations has provided materials to build the United States' first recycled house, a home in a fashionable Richmond, Virginia suburb.

The concrete for the home is made from fly ash collected by air pollution control equipment; the driveway is made out of reclaimed tires and glass bottles which have been ground up; the aluminum framing is manufactured out of recycled pop cans; the insulation is made from mill slag; and the interior paneling is made out of recycled waste paper and recycled wood products.

The cost of the ingredients are reported to be comparable to conventional building materials.

THE Kentucky Colonels — a minor league ball team — was recently purchased from a Cincinnati group by Kentucky business interests. The new board of directors is all female. Also, the majority stockholder is a woman — Ms. Ellie Brown of Louisville. Ms. Brown, incidentally, is the wife of John Brown, head of the Colonel Sanders' Kentucky Fried Chicken Restaurant chain. — EARTH NEWS



**Don't vote and the choice is theirs.
Vote and the choice is yours.**

Briggs says that the average American now quaffs down an average of nearly 100 quarts of the stuff, each year.

Briggs adds that the typical American also drinks 130 quarts of coffee, 130 quarts of milk, 78 quarts of beer and about 30 quarts of fruit juice each year.

LICHENS, those tiny moss-like plants that grow on the sides of trees and rocks, are being wiped out around the world by air pollution.

Never seen **win*** ?!

Send for a FREE sample copy!



At a time when our movement seems to be pulling apart into many different directions WIN seeks to put it all together—to make clear the connections between the women's movement and the ecology movement, to highlight the contradictions between the lawlessness in Washington and the platitudes of even the most "liberal" politicians, to create a basis for understanding between the peace movement and those in the counter-culture actively constructing alternatives to the present system.

To cover the many facets of our movement means that each issue of WIN is unique and surprising. No wonder New York's *Village Voice* described WIN as "the liveliest magazine on the left." And Abbie Hoffman has said that "WIN provides valuable information to a nationwide network of freedom fighters."

To get a **free** copy of the next surprising issue of WIN merely send us your name and address.

(Or send \$7 for a full year of surprises and we'll send you, without charge, a copy of **FREE FIRE ZONE: Short Stories by Vietnam Veterans**, a \$2.95 value.)

☐ Send me a Free sample
☐ Here is \$7 for a year's sub & my free book

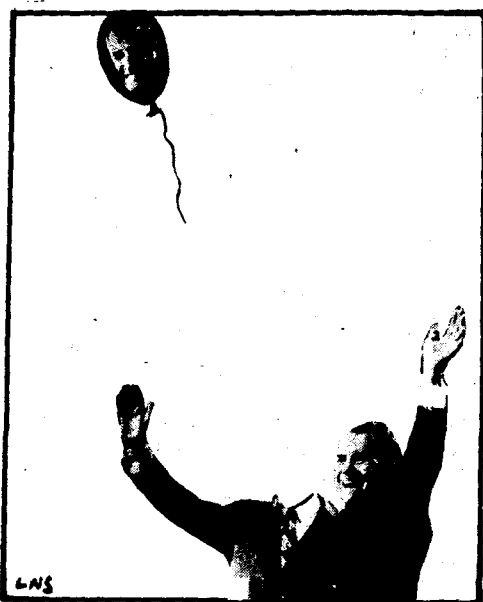
Name _____

Address _____

ZIP _____

WIN * Box 547 * Rifton * NY 1247

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Next...

ANN Deveraux tried to mail a box of home-made cookies from a Detroit post office to a friend of her's in Lansing. She winced in horror as the Postal clerk took a hand cancelling stamp and slammed the package with it to cancel the stamps.

Seeing Ms. Deveraux wince — he quickly assumed that there was a bomb inside her package. Within minutes, the bomb squad had been called, and Ms. Deveraux was arrested and whisked to a nearby police car.

When demolition experts finally decided to open the package, all they found were several dozen cookies smashed into crumbs.

Ms. Deveraux is now suing — and the city of Detroit is offering to settle quietly for \$1000.

GI? STUDENT? BROKE?

If you earn less than \$6500 a year, you can subscribe or renew to the Gazette for just \$2. Use the form below.

DC GAZETTE
109 8th St. NE
DC 20002

I earn less than \$6500 a year. Please
☐ start, ☐ renew my subscription to
the DC Gazette for one year.

Name _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Give your friends a free trial

IF YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER TO THE DC GAZETTE, you can introduce your friends to the Gazette for free. Use the form below and we'll send them the next ten copies of the Gazette free in your name.

DC GAZETTE
109 8th St. NE
Washington DC 20002

I am a subscriber to the DC Gazette. Please send the Gazette to the following people for ten issues in my name, free. They are not present or former subscribers.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

FROM (subscriber's name) _____

ADDRESS _____

IF President Nixon's new anti-pornography bill is approved by Congress, you will still be able to acquire all the smut you want — if your shrink agrees.

Nixon's proposed law contains a clause which permits certain people to receive smut. The clause permits pornographic materials for "A person whose receipt of such material was authorized in writing by a licensed medical practitioner and psychiatrist." — ZNS

THE London Observer reports that the River Thames is in better shape ecologically than it has been for centuries. As far back as the year 1383, the British Parliament passed a special act outlawing dumping along the Thames because of its putrid smells and dying wildlife.

A century ago, the river had become so polluted that it was blamed for the spread of cholera that killed 20,000 Britons.

And finally, just 16 years ago, so many pollutants had been dumped into London's famous river that the only living fish that could be found in it was the eel.

Now, however, everything has changed: thanks to a massive clean-up drive, the Thames is cleaner than it has been since at least 1300. Trout and salmon can now be found in abundance where, just a few years ago, only eels dared to live. And ducks and wading birds that hadn't ventured near the river for decades are now inhabiting the Thames by the thousands. Perhaps the best sign of all was the recent debut of a bird known as the Ruff. The Ruff normally winters in Africa, but last winter 130 of these colorful birds stopped off to probe the Thames mud for wholesome food — and they never left.

FLOTSAM & JETSAM

ONE of the ways that Capitol Hill has withstood some of the vicissitudes of urban life is by never forgetting that it is a place. You don't hear people there talking much of the need for regionalism or abstractions about city life. They talk, argue and fight about what's wrong, and right, about the Hill. You don't move to the Hill, you join it. And when you leave, after having been active in the civic life there, they may throw a going-away party for you, even if you're just going across town. That's what happened to Kathy and me last year when we moved to Cleveland Park. Some of our friends gave us a surprise party at the Hawk 'n' Dove, one of those affairs that left you warm, but also a bit guilty for placing geographical distance between yourself and them. I reminded Hill friends of what Willy Brandt had said upon leaving Scandinavia for Germany after World War II, that it was more important to be a democrat in Germany than in Norway, but I still kept my office on the Hill, in part because that neighborhood that was so much of me for ten years still had a hold I didn't want to break.

On the other hand, I'm not sure that if I moved to the Hill today for the first time, I would find all the things that kept me there so long. Someone once said to Malcolm Muggeridge that *Punch* wasn't as good as it used to be. "No," he replied, "It never was." Perhaps the Hill is like that, an illusion, a dream you had that filled in the bare spots of reality. But there was still something that seemed real, especially in the last half of the sixties when dozens of organizations were bravely, almost compulsively, trying to make the Hill live up to its illusion: the Emergency Recreation Council, Friendship House, CECO, and a horde of lesser known groups such as the Southeast Businessmen for a Better Community and the 1400 block of 14th Street Block Club. I once invented the perfect Hill organization, Neighbors Energetically Joining Everything Remotely Constructive (or NEJERC for short) but nobody joined. They were too busy.

That neighborhood energy seems dissipated now, as it is in many places where the long shadow of the Nixon years has fallen. Groups that were once fighting for more funds are now fighting for survival. People are too disinterested, resigned or scared to attend the endless night meetings. And among many who live there now there seems more an inclination to enjoy the neighborhood's status than to fight to improve the status of many who live there but can't enjoy it.

There are cycles of life in every neighborhood. And today those seeking a more active neighborhood life may find themselves attracted to a place like Adams-Morgan or to neighborhoods that share the self-contentment of the Hill without some of its environmental liabilities.

Still, the Hill remains alive and well, a fact of which I have been reminded by two parties I attended recently for old friends who had followed us in making that heretical decision to "leave the Hill."

Addie and Gene Krisek were going to the suburbs, and those who gathered at Tom and Marguerite Kelly's house to say good-bye knew that they would be taking some of the Hill with them. If you were new to the Hill and wanted to get involved, sooner or later someone would tell you to call Addie or she would find you and before you knew it you would be floating perilously but happily down the rapids of local affairs. Gene, too, was an amiable host and perceptive guide; together they were a constant over years of Hill change, as steady as the Thursday special at Mike Palm's or the flow of notices plastered on Len Kirsten's Emporium door.

And then Tom and Peggy Torosian. Tom was taking over as the Presbyterian factorum just a few miles away in Dupont Circle. Hell, they were even talking of keeping their house on the Hill. But dozens of people turned up at St. Mark's to eat a dinner cooked by Mary Lanier who despite recuperation from a collapsed lung felt this "was something I wanted to do." Tom had been head of the Capitol Hill Group Ministry, a function that led him into projects as varied as straightening out the books of the Capitol East Community Organization and getting local ministers out of the Book and into the community. He was always there in the tough fights, and I wondered whether Mary was thinking of the time Tom and she got arrested trying to block the entrance of Tyler school against a principal who should have, but wouldn't, resign.

At the dinner, Mary spoke first and said that Tom had worked for unity and change. Someone at our table commented that we didn't need any more speeches, she had said it all. Unity and change, the seemingly schizophrenic goals of community, was the blend that the Hill had wanted and thanks to people like Tom and Peggy, had partially achieved.

Linwood Chatman, head of CECO, recalled that once he had been arguing with Tom and Tom had said something Linwood didn't like. "I won't take that personally," said Chatman. "I don't care if you do," said Tom. Tom did not isolate the public and private person.

There were a few other short speeches and a moving brief litany led by Jim Adams of St. Mark's. And then we went home, which even for those of us who no longer lived there was still, in deep part, the Hill. After all, it's not every neighborhood where people will get together just to say they're sorry to see you take a job twenty minutes away.

Scum

THE GOOD THING GUIDE

THE AREA

A CONFERENCE on the assassination of John F. Kennedy is being jointly sponsored by Georgetown University and the Committee to Investigate Assassinations. It will take place on Nov. 23 and 24 in Washington DC at Georgetown.

The conference will also cover the Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King and George Wallace shootings.

The organizers of the conference expect to attract as speakers and panelists a large number of experts representing diverse views on the different cases. Among other things, they expect to have special discussions on medical evidence, physical evidence, new investigative techniques, legal aspects, conspiracy theories and new books and movies.

If you are interested in attending, please contact Andrea Wyatt, CTIA, 1520 16th Street, NW, Suite 101, Washington DC 20036.

A CERTIFICATE PROGRAM to train landscape architect assistants will be inaugurated in January by the Continuing Education for Women program at George Washington University.

A curriculum of evening classes in drafting, construction, plant materials, plant and spatial design, and the history of garden design will be taught by practicing professional landscape architects and horticulturists. Student design projects under professional supervision will be required.

The program will be open to men and women with a high school diploma or the equivalent. Approximately 20 students will be selected from applicants for the program's first year.

For an application, call Ms. James at 676-7036 or write to her at Continuing Education for Women, 2130 H St., NW, Suite 621, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20006. Applications must be received by Dec. 3 for consideration for the 1974 class.

THE UNITED FARM WORKERS are accepting all invites to show their film, "Si Se Puede," on the farmworkers' struggle in the spring of 1972. A striker from the fields out West will accompany the film to speak. There are 50 strikers in town from the West and they need housing, food staples, and money. Call 587-0510.

BOB LOEB, from CONAME (Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East), will be available through the Peace Center to do speaking on the history of the Middle East conflict; current prospects for a Middle East peace; the specific challenge of Middle East to the American peace community and to the U.S. Jewish community; the role of the Palestinians; U.S. interests in the Middle East, terrorism and violence and meanings of the Quaker report "Search for Peace." Call 234-2000.

THE CITY

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY is holding public hearings on future goals for the library system in DC. Here are some of the questions to which the library is seeking answers:

- What should be the role of the library system over the next ten years?
- How might the library make it easier for you to use its services?
- Should hours be changed?
- What new services should be provided?
- Must library service to all communities be uniform to be equal?

You can write your thoughts to Ms. James Newmyer, president of the Board of Library Trustees, c/o DC Public Library, 901 G NW, DC 20001. Or attend one of the remaining hearings at the following locations:

- Oct. 29: SW Branch Library
- Nov. 5: Tenley-Friendship Library
- Nov. 12: West End Library
- Nov. 19: Benning Library
- Nov. 26 & Dec. 3: M.L. King Library

THE NATION

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION wants persons who have been refused, or discouraged, from applying for jobs with the Federal Government because of organization membership, peace demonstrations or civil rights activities. Call W06-7783.

PEOPLE SUPPORTING the boycott against Farah slacks are winning. Due to the current success of the boycott, Farah has begun quietly selling its pants under new brand names.

The new names to boycott are: Cliff Mark, Beau Mark, Golden Scroll, Passport, Club 20, Par Excellent, Su Par Jeans, Daire, and Kinrod.

CHRIS SIMPSON, who writes for the Daily Rag, has published a summary of the story behind the wheat deal — in poster form. It's the first of what he hopes will be a series of posters. For information, write Simpson at 1802 Belmont Road, NW, DC 20009.

FOR just a dollar seventy-five, you can have your picture taken — from 570 miles away.

Earth Resources Observation Systems is selling black and white photos of any spot on the earth, taken by the Eros satellite. Each picture covers an area 115 miles long and 115 miles wide. People wanting copies of their favorite spots should write to: Earth Resources Observation Systems, Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

GALLO Wines is one of the largest wine producers in the nation. It leads the market in the field of popular priced wines. In the Gallo vineyards, farmworkers work 14 hours a day, 7 days a week for 70¢ an hour.

Recently, Gallo signed a contract with the Teamsters Union. Previously, they had had a contract with UFW. Now, student and community groups in California doing support work for the UFW have called for people across the country to boycott Gallo Wines. The list of wines and wine products to boycott include: all Boone's Farm Wines, Strawberry Hill Wines and all Gallo wines.

FREEDOM, the national journal of the Church of Scientology, has published an official index listing sections of the IRS Intelligence Manual. Included in the index are such provocative titles as Arrests Without Warrants, Entrapment, Surveillance, Confidential Expenditures for Information, Searches Without Warrants, Selection of Taxpayers, Sensitive Case Defined. Freedom is urging people to seek disclosure by the IRS of what these items refer to. To find out how to go about doing this, write Freedom, 1812 19th NW 20009 or call 232-8602.

THERE is now a phone directory available that gives the home phone numbers of the presidents of most major corporations.

The directory sells for 50 cents from a group called everybody's money, department S.S., Box 431, in Madison, Wisconsin. The zip is 53701

THE Committee to Set Aside the 1972 Election, with the help of the National Lawyer's Guild is currently coordinating efforts in preparing a lawsuit proposing to invalidate the 1972 Presidential election. The committee has been working since early summer with the NLG to prepare a "People's Lawsuit to Set Aside the 1972 Election."

The proposed lawsuit alleges that due to "a massive number of unprecedented and unlawful acts," the people of the United States were "deprived of their right to cast intelligent votes" in an election "free from fraud, criminal deception and purchase."

Those named in the suit include Nixon, Agnew, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Mitchell, Stans, Dean, Kleindienst, Segretti, Liddy, Hunt, Helms, Gray, the plumbers and burglars, the Committee to Re-Elect the President, and a host of other familiar names in the news.

The current complaint draft categorizes 18 types of fraudulent or otherwise illegal activities engaged in by the defendants. These activity categories

include fund-raising, political sabotage, procurement and use of political intelligence, political involvement of federal agencies, illegal use of tax money, and others, through to the cover-up of the original cover-up.

The suit will request a new election be ordered because these activities should invalidate the 1972 election.

The organizers plan the action to be a "people's lawsuit," in that the committee will try and get as many individuals as possible to act as plaintiffs. These plaintiffs will fall into a number of categories in the suit, so as to make the class action as strong as possible. The plaintiff categories will include: citizens not eligible to vote in the 1972 election, persons eligible to vote who were not registered, persons who were registered and qualified to vote but did not, persons who voted for candidates other than Nixon and Agnew, and persons who voted for Nixon and Agnew. Other categories would include organizations, Presidential Electors, and members of the House and Senate.

The lawsuit is only the beginning, according to Bennion. On the basis that the 1972 election was fraudulent and illegal, Richard Nixon ceased being President on January 20, 1973, and therefore all subsequent actions taken by him and his administration are also fraudulent and should be null and void. It is this aspect of the situation that Bennion feels will stimulate groups and people across the nation to organize into a movement to overturn the election.

"The suit is something around which millions can organize," Bennion maintains. "The courtroom is not the main focus — the fraud is."

(The local National Lawyers Guild can be contacted at 412 5th NW [#708]. Phone: 783-1060)

GEORGETOWN

IF YOU WANT to help fight the assault on the Georgetown Waterfront by the city government and developers, send a check to Save Georgetown, c/o Citizens Assn. of Georgetown, 2803 M NW, DC 20007

RECREATION

"SOME people consider the social life and friendships more fun than the game," said Bob Dern, a local rugby player. "The home team always hosts the visiting team to a party after the game. It's been a tradition for over 300 years," he says.

Rugby is not all partying, however. It's a contact sport with no substitutions and no time outs. Very little padding is worn and the game is often rough.

Rugby players do not go into a game without knowing what they are getting into however. The Baltimore-Washington teams practice from five to six weeks before their seasons start in September and March. Beginners usually learn how to play the game in those pre-season practices and then play their entire first season.

Most rugby clubs have several teams of 15 men each. One team is made up of the best players, the second is the second best players, and the third is made up of the beginning players. Therefore one club's C-team can play another's C-team and feel relatively well matched.

Eighteen clubs are members of the Potomac Rugby Union (PRC) which is the controlling body for the Baltimore-Washington rugby clubs. Each year the PRC sponsors the Cherry Blossom Rugby Tournament which offers international rugby competition. In the fall the Washington Rugby Club, the oldest in this area, sponsors another tournament.

The cost to the individual rugby player ranges from \$10 to \$25 in club dues per season, plus the price of rugby boots and shorts. To get more information about joining a club call Bob Dern at 322-1793.

WITH holidays as the only breathing period, every Sunday from October to May, over 500 amateur soccer players from all over the world meet at various fields in the District to compete. Most

of the players are foreigners who live in the District but learned to play soccer in their native countries.

John Palmer, president of the National Soccer League, would like to see more Americans playing in the league.

Thirty-five clubs (teams) are members of the District's league. Each club has from 11-18 players. Most clubs are made up of people of the same nationality. Players range in age from 18 to 40.

To get involved in the soccer program, an individual or a group which would like to form a club, should write Palmer at the British Embassy, 3100 Mass. Ave. Usually the only expense to the individual is the cost of his soccer boots which may last for several years. Additional expenses are met by club sponsors or raised by the club as a group.

THE Fall touch football leagues start in October and play through the end of November. In April the spring leagues blossom and compete for seven weeks. At the end of both seasons a city championship is held.

If you are interested in playing, call the City Recreation Department's Adult division at 629-7314. There is no expense to the individual, but each team is responsible for getting its own financial sponsor. The cost is \$70 per team which pays for fields and referees.

Players of all ages are welcome. Last season a 56-year old man played.

IN the District's basketball leagues, such famous former pro players as John Thompson, coach at Georgetown University; Jimmy Jones of the Milwaukee Bucks; and Willy Jones of the Eastern Basketball League, have pounded the ball with fellow basketball lovers — novice and pro alike. And each season brings more college and former pro players into the city leagues.

Beginners are just as welcome as more experienced players however. Teams are divided into leagues according to playing experience.

The season starts the first week in December and runs through March. At the end of the season, the city holds a tournament for both the men's and the women's leagues. This past year 30 different leagues were represented in the men's tournament and six in the women's. Tournament winners are eligible to go onto national competition.

In order to play basketball in one of the city leagues, an individual or group should call the Recreation Department's adult division at 629-7314 by the middle of November.

THE Road Runners Club of America is a non-profit organization founded in 1957 to promote running as a sport and healthy exercise. The Washington chapter sponsors weekly running events for joggers and the more trained runner. These weekly events offer everyone a chance to run, regardless of age, sex or athletic ability. The RRC is a sponsoring group, not a competing athletic team. You can represent any athletic club in our events and still be a member of the RRC. Everyone interested is encouraged to join, but anyone can run in most of our events. Dues are \$4.00 per year (\$2.00 for full-time students).

For further information call Graham Huston 536-6448.

ALTHOUGH baseball is reputed as America's favorite sport, it seems that softball is the favorite in the District. Each year approximately 348 teams compete in the city recreation department's leagues. In addition, over 200 teams are organized by employees on Capitol Hill and many more by private businesses who offer intramural sports.

Both slow and fast pitch softball are played by men and women of varying skills. The recreation department assigns teams to different leagues according to collective team skills. City-wide competition is held for each of these leagues at the end of the season. Regional competition is held sometime around Labor Day. Teams which compete in the top or "Double-A" leagues are eligible for national play.

In order for a team to become franchised with the city leagues, it must notify the city recreation department of its intentions by the middle of April. An individual can join a team no later than the third Wednesday

of June when the team rosters are frozen. The softball season lasts from the first of May through the end of August when tournament competition begins.

The cost per team is \$300 for the men's double-A league and \$110 for the women's double-A team. The lesser skilled leagues are charged \$78 for men and \$68 for women by the recreation department. Teams are responsible for acquiring their own sponsor.

For further information about the city recreation department's softball program call 629-7314. Those who work on Capitol Hill can call Kathee McCright at 225-2871.

ONE sport you can play almost anywhere is horseshoes. Nearly all of the city recreation units have horseshoe facilities. Public play is offered year round and you do not even have to chase down a steed to get your own equipment.

Horseshoe tournaments are held the third Sunday in the month at the President's Park from May through October. No entry fee is charged. Skilled horseshoe tossers who compete in the September tournament have a chance to go beyond local contests to world AAU competition.

For more information call 629-7314.

LAST fall the national Canadian Table Tennis team played on U.S. soil for the first time since 1937.

The occasion was the Capital Open Table Tennis Tournament sponsored by the New Carrollton Table Tennis Club in cooperation with the U.S. Table Tennis Association. The New Carrollton club is respected as the club offering the toughest competition in the Washington metropolitan area.

New Carrollton usually sponsors two to three tournaments a year. One is held in the spring and one or two are held in the fall or early winter. Last year the club sponsored the East Coast championship which is the second largest tournament in the U.S.

Any member of the United States Table Tennis Association is eligible to play in any of the tournaments. Non-members must pay \$2 in addition to the individual event fees. There are usually around 20 events including singles and doubles matches for people of different sex, age and playing experience. An individual may enter up to 6 events. A charge is made for each event. These fees range from \$1.25-\$5 per event.

One other club, the Bowie Table Tennis Club, holds a club tournament in the Spring for its members. Other table tennis clubs do not sponsor tournaments but do have facilities for people who want to play at their leisure.

All competitive events and playing facilities are open to beginners as well as more experienced players. Most facilities require players to provide their own paddle and balls. For more information call the individual facility.

o New Carrollton, Md. Table Tennis Club: Bob Kaninsky, 893-3500, ext. 2431.
o Virginia Table Tennis Club: Nathaniel Sussman, 893-3500, ext. 2675.
o National Institutes of Health: Ray Glass, 593-2872.
o Bowie Table Tennis Club: Paul Teske, 262-1998.
o YMCA (members only): 628-8250.

WHEN Easter comes to the District, so does the first tennis tournament of the year. Dedicated players brave the weather hot or cold to get their tennis legs and elbows prepared for the five summer tournaments to come.

May is usually the month when the singles matches of the Joseph H. Cole Hardcourt Tennis Tournament are played. The doubles matches are normally played in September. Another tournament offers competition which may lead to national play while still another is especially designed for less skilled players. None of the top ranking 15 players in a division are allowed to play in this tournament. Usually at the end of the summer a tournament is held to offer an opportunity for tennis buffs who have taken lessons all summer to test their skill in city-wide competition.

The fee for entering a tournament is \$7 for singles and \$8 for doubles. This fee pays for balls, courts and awards. Once you enter a tournament you are kept on the recreation department's mailing list for notification of upcoming tournaments.

Although there is no charge to play on the District's courts, tennis players are required to obtain a tennis permit each year. These are free and may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Permit Section, DC Department of Recreation, 3149 16th Street, NW, DC 20010. Persons who do not have a permit may be asked off the court by a park policeman. Anyone who has a permit may ask other players to get off the court after an hour

of play. For general information about permits call 629-7254.

Tennis lessons are offered May through September at 16th and Kennedy Streets, NW. The cost is \$15 for 10 lessons. For more information call 629-7567.

DRAMA

CREEPS: Cerebral palsy victims vs. the world. Folger thru Nov. 4 (546-1222)

INHERIT THE WIND: Arena Stage, Nov. 2-Dec. 9. (638-6700)

THE PAJAMA GAME: With Barbara McNair & Cab Calloway at the Kennedy Center thru Nov. 17 (254-3770)

THE RIVER NIGER: After more than 300 performances in NYC, the Negro Ensemble Company's production comes to the National Nov. 6 - Dec. 16. (628-3393)

MUSIC

BERLIOZ REQUIEM: Charles Bressler, tenor, with the Cathedral Choral Society, Washington Cathedral, Nov. 10-11 (966-3423)

ISAAC STERN & FRIENDS: Three different programs, Nov. 10, 17, & 24 at the Kennedy Center. (254-3050)

TRADITIONAL JAZZ: Local groups play every Friday at noon in the Colonial Room of the Mayflower Hotel where a \$6 charge includes the buffet.

CHARLES AZNAVOUR at Lisner Nov 10.

DAVID CROSBY & GRAHAM NASH at Constitution Hall Nov 10 (338-5992)

JUDY COLLINS at Constitution Hall Nov 11 (338-5992)

MARYLOU WILLIAMS at Blues Alley Oct 30-Nov 3. (337-4114)

FOLKSINGER ALAN WEINBERG at Gallagher's Pub W-Su. Paula Bowen W, F, Sa (686-9189)

SHIRLEY HORN TRIO at the Corsican, 1716 Eye NW (298-8488)

LENINGRAD PHILHARMONIC at the Kennedy Center Oct 28-29 (393-4433)

SVIATOSLAV RICHTER at the Kennedy Center Nov 5 (393-4433)

JOHN EATON at Billy Martin's Carriage House nightly except Su. (333-5400)

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMEN at the Cellar Door Oct 29- Nov 3 (337-3390)

BILL MONROE at the Smithsonian Nov 11 (381-5395)

EARL HINES at the Smithsonian Nov 18 (381-5395)

GUITARIST CHARLIE BYRD appears nightly at the King of France Tavern, Maryland Inn, Annapolis, through Nov. 2. (261-2206).

DANCE

MARTHA GRAHAM DANCE COMPANY: Nov 1-3 with lecture-concert on Nov 4. At Lisner (393-4433)

ART

TWENTY-THIRD EXHIBITION OF PRINTS: At the NCA thru Nov 23. Current graphics by Sam Gilliam and others.

JACOB KAINEN: An exhibit of recent paintings closes Oct 28 at the Phillips.

PATRICIA SMITH-FOX's hand painted photographs and CHRIS ORVIS's stichery at Talking of Michaelangelo thru Nov. 4 (546-6001)

LEONARD MAURER's prints at the Franz Bader thru Nov 10 (FE 7-5440)

JACKSON POLLACK is one of the artists represented in the National Gallery's "American Art at Mid Century" thru Jan 9.

GROUP SHOW at the Jacob's Ladder (657-9838)

NEW WORK BY WASHINGTON ARTISTS at the Henri II thru Oct.

HILDAGARDE VAN ROIJEN at the Studio Gallery, Oct 30 - Nov 17.

DON SIMONSON: Recent prints at Federal City College Art Gallery, Room 900, T-10, 916 G NW. Oct. 29-Nov. 9. Noon-2 and by appointment. 727-2062.

PORTRAITS by nine Washington artists at the Art Barn thru Nov 25.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROY SMITH at the Potter's House thru Nov 3. (1858 Columbia Rd. NW)

JOE CAMERON at the Jefferson Place, thru Nov 3.

HARRY CALLAHAN at the Washington Gallery of Photography thru Nov 15.

EXHIBITIONS

AFRICA: THREE OUT OF MANY: Artifacts and art from Ethiopia, Ghana & Nigeria thru Dec 26 at the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 ML King Ave. SE.

FILMS

BUSTER KEATON FILM FESTIVAL

DAY FOR NIGHT

MEAN STREETS

AMERICAN GRAFITTI

DAY FOR NIGHT

FOR CHILDREN

CINDERELLA: Oct 28, Nov 3-4 at the Bethesda Chevy-Chase High School. (530-5203)

PATCHWORK: Varied and delightful puppet show at the Smithsonian W-Su. (381-5395)

OXON HILL CHILDRENS FARM (426-6921)

LIGHTSHIP CHESAPEAKE: East Potomac Park. Sa & Su only.

BOOKS

AMERICAN WRITERS & THE CIVIL WAR, Daniel Aaron, Knopf.

THE BARNHARDT DICTIONARY OF NEW ENGLISH SINCE 1963, Harper & Row

THE MAGIC OF LEWIS CARROLL, John Fisher, ed, Simon & Shuster

KIND & UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT: THE PRISON BUSINESS: Jessica Mitford, Knopf

KIDS ARE NATURAL COOKS: CHILD TESTED RECIPES. Parents Nursery School

GOOD-BYE MR. CHRISTIAN: Richard Dougherty, Doubleday

FROM THE DAIRY OF A SMALL SNAIL: Gunter Grass, Harcourt Brace

THE UNFINISHED QUEST OF RICHARD WRIGHT: Michael Fabre, Morrow

ECONOMICS & THE PUBLIC PURPOSE: J.K. Galbraith, Houghton Mifflin

FEAR & LOATHING ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL '72: Hunter S. Thompson, Straight Arrow.

THE second volume in the "Historic Buildings of America Series" called Historic Buildings of Washington, D.C. was recently released by Ober Park Associates.

The 200 page volume contains over 200 photographs and measured drawings of Washington landmark buildings. The author, Diane Maddex, formerly of the National Trust for Historic Preservation provided the text describing the history and architectural style of each structure.

The book is available for \$17.50 from Ober Park Associates, 701 Allegheny Square, West, Pittsburgh, Pa, 15212.



RESTAURANTS

(The following are restaurants that have appeared in recent months on lists of good eating spots published by various media. Those picked by Gazette readers in our 1973 poll are indicated by the symbol [R].)

CONSISTENTLY MENTIONED

Jean-Pierre
Le Provençal
Chez Francois [R]
La Nicoise [R]
Chez Camille [R]
Cziko's
Old Europe
Paul Youngs
Sans Souci
Cantina D'Italia

OCCASIONALLY MENTIONED

Peking [R]
Omega [R]
Astor [R]
Calvert Cafe [R]
Empress [R]
Yenching Palace [R]
Alpine
A.V. Ristorante
Company Inkwell
El Caribe
El Tio Pepe
Jour et Nuit
Pauvre Immigrant
Montpelier
Portofino
Trader Vics
Golden Palace
Jacqueline's
El Bodegon
Rive Gauche
Gaylords

Gazette readers also like the Golden Temple which didn't make it on other lists.

RADIO

WGTB-FM 90.1

ALTERNATIVE NEWS: 9 am & 6 pm M-Sa
PEOPLE: 245 pm Th & 7 pm W
SOPHIE'S PARLOR: M 1205 pm
RADIO FREE WOMEN: M 245 pm & Tu 7 pm
DISC MEMORY SHOW: Su 9 am
RIDES USA: Nightly at midnight & daily at noon.
CLASSIC JAZZ: M 315 pm

WHUR-FM 96.3

VOZ DEL BARRIO: Th 7 pm
DAILY DRUM: Weekdays 530 pm

WOL-AM 1450

MARTIN LUTHER KING SPEAKS: Su 1130am
RAP WITH PETEY GREEN: Su 6 pm
BLACK MONTAGE: Su 7 pm
WOL NEWS PRESENTS: Su 8 pm
BLACK & BLUES: Su 830 pm
SPEAK-UP: Su 11 pm

WETA-FM 90.9

MARTIN AGRONSKY: Noon M-F
WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT: Alfie Williams with jazz and interviews. 1230 pm M-F
ALL THINGS CONSIDERED: News from National Public Radio, 5 pm M-F
NATIONAL PRESS CLUB LUNCHEONS: 1 pm when scheduled.
THE SHADOW: 8 pm M
BOSTON POPS: 830 pm M
INSIDE JEAN SHEPHERD: M-F 1030 pm
FIRING LINE: William Buckley Th 7 pm
FIBBER MCGEE & MOLLY: Tu 8 pm
LONE RANGER: W 8 pm
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA: W 830 pm
GANGBUSTERS: Th 8 pm
POTTERS HOUSE: Talks recorded at Potters House. Th 7 pm
RADIO REVISITED: F 8 pm
FOLK WEEKEND: Sa-Su 6 pm
JAZZ WEEKEND: Sa-Su 8 pm
WASHINGTON DEBATES: Su noon

WAMU-FM 88.5

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED: Weekdays 8 pm 90-minuted news from National Public Radio.

GROWTHMANIA: Development issues discussed on program produced by Co-Opt. M 10 pm.

RECOLLECTIONS: Old-time radio with John Hickman. Tu 1030 am & F 930 pm
JAZZ REVISITED: Tu 6 pm

CLASSIFIED ADS

TIME MACHINE: Bill Barber plays oldies. Th 6 pm
LEFT BANK JAZZ SOCIETY: Th 930 pm
JOHN DILDINE & FOLK MUSIC: Sa 7 am
COUNTRY ROAD: Sa 8 am
MBARI-MBAYO: African and West Indian news and music. Sa 2 pm
THE SCOPE OF JAZZ: Sa 7 pm
JAZZ NOW: Sa 8 pm
EXPERIENCE: Rock music from past & present. Sa 930 pm.

JERRY GRAY SHOW: Country music. 11 pm Sa.
BOOKMARK: Weekdays 4 pm
JAZZ ANTHOLOGY: Weekdays 6 am & 5 pm.

TIMEPIECE: John Merli looks at the news and arts in the area. Weekdays 7 pm
THE GALLERY: Su 430 pm. Local artists, musicians & writers
CONVERSATIONS AT CHICAGO: Su 6 pm
BLUE GRASS: Su 630 pm
GUNSMOKE: Su 7 pm
EBONY HARVEST: M 1030 pm

TELEVISION

WETA-TV 26

ANTIQUES: Su 6 pm, 1230 pm W
FRENCH CHEF: Su 630 pm, Th 1230 pm & Sa 330 pm
ZOOM: 7 pm Su & 1 pm Sa
THE CHAN-ESE WAY: Th 1230 pm, Sa 5 pm

MARTIN AGRONSKY EVENING EDITION: 730 pm weekdays
FIRING LINE: Tu 10 pm
THE CRITICS: 930 pm W, Th 7 pm
THE ADVOCATES: Th 8 pm. F1030pm
WALL STREET WEEK: F 830 pm
WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW: F 8 pm
SESAME STREET: Su 4 pm, weekdays 9 am, 4 & 6 pm; Sa 9 & 11 am
ELECTRIC COMPANY: Su 530 pm; weekdays 8 am, 1 & 530 pm; Sa 10 am.
MISTEROGERS NEIGHBORHOOD: Su 5 pm; M-Sa 830 am & 330 pm
ERSKINE CALDWELL: Oct 31 1030 pm; Nov 2 7 pm
THE SCIENCE & ART OF FOOTBALL: Sa Nov 3 130 pm
THE MEN WHO MADE THE MOVIES: Series on filmmakers beginning Nov 4 with Raoul Walsh. Su 730 pm.
SPECIAL OF THE WEEK: NEWPORT JAZZ FESTIVAL TRIBUTE TO LOUIS ARMSTRONG: M Nov 3 8 pm; Sa Nov 10 2 & 1030 pm
TIMES LOST CHILDREN: The autistic child. M Nov 5 9 pm, Sa Nov 10 3 pm
NPACT INTERVIEW: M 10 pm, W 10 pm
WOMAN: Th 1030 pm

WRC-TV(4)

TOPIC: Interviews, Su 9 am
ISSUES: Su 1030 am
DIMENSION WASHINGTON: Local interviews. Su 1130 am
MEET THE PRESS: Su noon
WILD KINGDOM: Marlo Perkins never smiles but the animals are good actors. Su 7 pm
WONDERFUL WORLD OF DISNEY: Su 730 pm
NOT FOR WOMEN ONLY: Weekdays, 9 am
EVENING NEWS: Local at 6 pm weekdays, followed by John Chancellor at 630 pm and then back to the local scene at 7 pm
MIDNIGHT SPECIAL: Rock, F 1 am
NBC NEWS: Sa-Su 630 pm

WTTG-TV (5)

TEN O'CLOCK NEWS: The best late news show in town. Daily 10 pm.
PANORAMA: Interviews, often insipid, but sometimes interesting. Weekdays noon
DAVID SUSSKIND: Sa 11 pm
BLACK NEWS: Sa 1030 pm

WMAL-TV (7)

BLACK ON WHITE: Clifford Alexander interviews. Su noon.
ISSUES & ANSWERS: National interviews. Su 130 pm
CROSS-FIRE: Local talk show. Su 1030 pm

WTOP-TV (9)

AGRONSKY & CO. 7 pm Sa & 1030 am Su
WASHINGTON NEWS CONFERENCE: Local interviews. Su 11 am
FACE THE NATION: Su 1130 am
CBS NEWS: The last network news of the weekend. Su 11 pm
EVENING NEWS: Local news from 530 pm to 7 pm weekdays with Walter Cronkite at 7 pm.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING: 10¢ a word. NON-COMMERCIAL: Free on a space available basis. Donation requested. Send to DC Gazette by the third Tuesday of the month. 109 8th Street NE, DC 20002.

FOR SALE

BUMPER STICKERS: "Pot Prisoners Never Have a Happy Day." 3/\$1. NORML, 1237 22nd NW, DC 20037.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: People for street sales. Black Star Report, a media experiment, is now on the streets or see Oct 12 Daily Rag. Honest income, be your own boss. All profits go into your pocket; no middle man. 232-5027 afternoon or evenings.

VOLUNTEERS

SOURCE, radical research collection, needs volunteers to help with our third organizer's catalog: Health Care. Jobs include book reviewing, general office work, proofreading, rewriting, and help with publicity, graphics and layout and production. Political experience helpful. Work with good people and set your own hours! 387-1145 or stop by Source, 2115 S St NW.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY needs doctors and nurses for their free clinic. Also transportation, preferably a van, for Lorton visitation program. 544-9100.

M/F volunteers in open environment preschool. Zahava at 333-9634 or 362-7629; or Pam 667-7369.

HOUSING

WOMAN TO SHARE 2 bdrm. Glover Pk. \$100 each. 546-8645, 930-4300.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE JEWISH COUNTERCULTURE is not for adults only! Parents and children (ages 4-10) who want to be part of an alternative Jewish religious school are welcome at The Cheder on Sunday mornings. Call Marla 422-3483.

FOOD FOR PEACE and Commercial Import Program channeled more than \$194 million into Saigon's '73 budget. Pamphlet explains how. Write AFSC, 112 S. 16th St. Phila. Pa. 19102.

USO WANTS TICKETS whenever people find they have tickets they don't need. Drop off or mail to USO, 541 Pa. Ave. NW, DC 20001. Tax deductible. Receipt sent.

WORK-TRAVEL-STUDY AMERICA. 15 mos. for two years college credit. The American Odyssey, a new concept in education, is seeking students. Write: American Odyssey, 861 Vestal Road, Vestal, N.Y. 13850.

SPEAKERS BUREAU. Archeology to nuclear power plants. Free. Write Linda St. Thomas, Public Relations, Catholic U, DC 20017 (635-5600)

FEMINIST ACTIVIST Willa Bickham discusses women's movement & non-violence. Nov. 11, 7 p.m. Pot luck at 6:15 p.m. Peace Study House, 936 23rd NW, 265-7559.

WEEKLY WORKSHOP ON CABLE TV and its development here. W 8 p.m. Wash. Community Video Center, 2414 18th NW.

FIELD TRIPS, arts/crafts workshops, musical entertainment for senior citizens. Sponsored by National Park Service and Ft. Stevens Lions Club. Info: Dan Harrison, National Capital Parks East, 426-6917.

WAFU COFFEEHOUSE has reopened. Every 2nd Saturday of month at Grace Church, 1041 Wisc. Ave. NW. 830 pm. 387-5437

CITYWIDE conference on lead poisoning, Nov. 12-13, Marvin Center, GWU. Info: 835-4152.

MORE THAN 60 college-level courses offered after working hours to government employees through the Federal After-Hours Education Program. Info: Robert Stewart, GWU, 676-7018.

BARBARA LEWIS of the Washington Free Clinic will talk about women's health at Thurston Hall Lounge, 19th & F NW, Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. (676-6434)

FALL MEETING INTERSTATE COMMISSION on Potomac River Basin, Nov. 7-9, Hilltop House: Convention Center, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Info: 301-652-5758.

HALLOWEEN CARNIVAL, Brent Elementary School, 3rd & D, SE, Oct. 27, 1-5 pm.

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE Emergency Clothing Bank serves thousands. Help it by donating garments & shoes. Call Jim Beale or Sally Dancy, 547-8880.

THE ARTS

BLENDWRIGHTS, with Bro. James of Dayton, Ohio in gospel concert at Columbia Union College gym, Flower & Maplewood, Takoma Pk. Md. Info: 583-2973 or 582-7303.

LEONARD GREENUP, acrylics at the American Theater thru Nov. 4.

GENEVIEVE ROBERTS, prints, Art League of Alexandria thru Nov. 9

TURKISH RUGS at the Textile Museum thru Dec. 30.

POETRY READINGS: Nov 9, Dec 4, Jan 8 at Grace Episcopal Church, sponsored by church and Proteus Magazine. 8 p.m. Donation. Info: 534-2961, 333-7100.

FREE VIDEO THEATRE. Th 8 p.m. at Wash. Community Video Center, 2414 18th NW.

DOCTOR IN SPITE OF HIMSELF by Moliere, Nov. 8-10, 8 pm, American University, Dept. of Performing Arts, Mass & Nebr. Ave. NW, DC 20016.

R.J., a musical fable, at American Theatre thru Nov. 4. 488-9170

ORGAN RECITAL: Oct. 31, St. John's Lafayette Square, 1210 p.m. Free.

GROUP SHOW, Watkins Gallery thru Nov. 12.

PERSONALS

SWINGERS, nationwide adult club. Free info write PO Box 20140, Phila Pa. 19145

B.S.

THE October 11 Defense Committee is organizing activities in support of the 14 DC Jail inmates who have been charged in connection with last year's DC Jail uprising. These charges are in violation of agreements made by city officials following the uprising and represent further evidence of the repressive efforts of the US Attorney's office here. To help the October 11 Defense Committee — leafletters, mimeo paper and money are among the items needed — call Susie at 270-6403.

SO many movie theater owners are refusing to show Jane Fonda movies because of her anti-war views that Variety magazine has adopted a new policy.

Now when Variety reports the opening of a new theater, it includes a note on whether Fonda films will be shown.

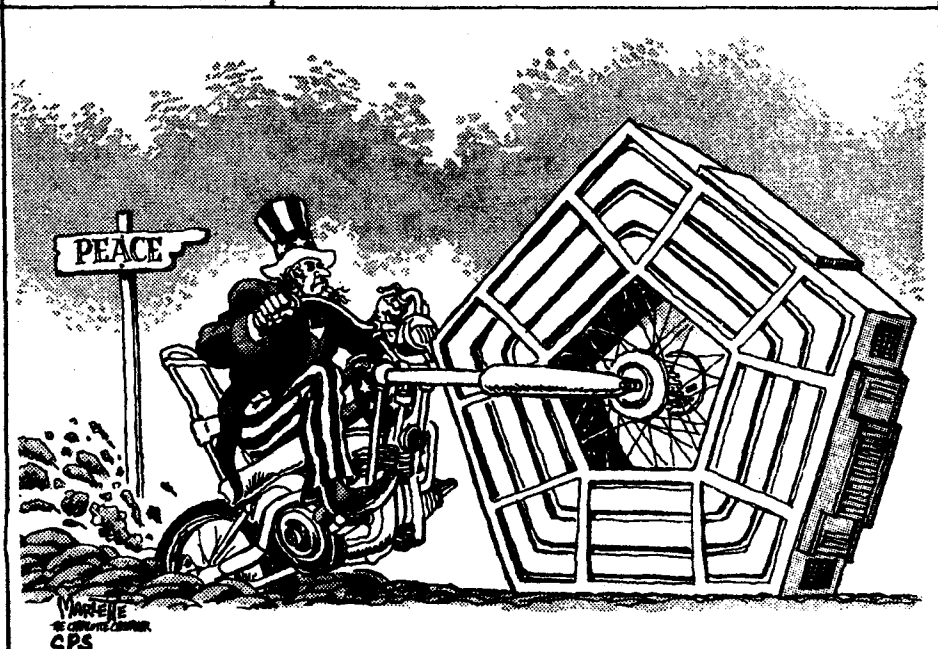
FILM BENEFIT for National Lawyers Guild, Nov 1, Biography, 2819 M NW, 730 & 945 pm. "An Interview with Allende" "Introduction to Chile." Speaker: Saul Landau. \$3.50 at door. (783-1060).

WHEN Walter Washington runs for mayor will his campaign committee be known as CREEM?

THE Internal Revenue Service reports that large corporations are more dishonest about their taxes than are private American citizens.

According to I.R.S. figures, about one in every 70 people deliberately falsify their tax returns to save money. However, one out of every 30 corporations deliberately does the same thing, the I.R.S. says.

— ZNS



BULK RATE
U.S. Postage Paid
Washington DC
Permit 43590

Return postage guaranteed, DC Gazette, 109 8th NE, DC 20002

Time Value. Please do not delay!

STAY ON TOP OF THINGS

DC GAZETTE
109 8th St. NE
Washington DC 20002

*Please send me a 4-month trial
subscription to the Gazette. I en-
close \$2.*

Name.....

Address.....

.....Zip.....